

مكة، المدينة المنورة

U.S. trade deficit widens in June

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States' trade gap with the rest of the world widened to \$13.4 billion last month, the second highest on record, as the deficit with Japan extended to a new high of \$4.6 billion. The Commerce Department said Tuesday's figures, showing the difference between the value of U.S. imports and exports of goods, were the worst in any month since July 1984 when a record \$13.8 billion deficit was reported. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the deficit will not improve until the dollar declines further. "A much larger drop (against other currencies) is necessary to improve our competitiveness in the world economy," he said in a statement. On the foreign exchanges the dollar came under renewed pressure and dropped below 2.81 German marks at one point, compared with its New York closing Monday of 2.8425 marks.

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U.N. chief urges test ban treaty

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Tuesday expressed interest in Soviet and U.S. proposals concerning underground nuclear testing and issued a fresh call for a comprehensive test ban treaty. "The international community attaches the greatest importance to agreement on a comprehensive test ban. All steps leading in the direction of the ultimate achievement of that goal are most welcome and should be encouraged," he said in a statement issued through a spokesman. The statement was prompted by Monday's Soviet announcement of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, to be extended if the United States would make it mutual, and by a U.S. invitation to Soviet observers to witness a U.S. test. Each side rejected the other's offer (See page 8).

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Kaddoumi ends visit to Libya

TRIPOLI (AP) — A top PLO official on Monday ended a visit to Libya, which included meetings with Libyan leaders, the official JANA news agency reported. The report of Farouk Kaddoumi's visit raised speculation that Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi may be patching up differences with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Mr. Kaddoumi, who is the PLO's top foreign affairs adviser, "made contacts and met some officials" during his "personal" visit to Libya and "discussed the Palestinian issue from his national Palestinian attitude's point of view," JANA said. It did not name any of the officials Mr. Kaddoumi met with.

Quake kills 6 in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (AP) — At least six people were killed and more than 30 injured in an earthquake that rocked northern Pakistan and caused dozens of houses and shops to collapse, officials said Tuesday. Government officials said reports from remote northern areas where the quake was strongest indicated that five people had been killed when their homes collapsed on them. A sixth person died in the city of Rawalpindi, which adjoins Islamabad, the Pakistan Times reported.

Spain wants review of accord on base

HELSINKI (R) — Spain said on Tuesday it wanted to start reviewing the position of the four U.S. bases on its soil in October to bring them into line with the new strategy implications of Spanish membership of NATO. Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had agreed officials of the two countries should meet in Madrid to draw up a detailed dossier on the base question, but that no date had been set.

U.S.-Egypt war games begin on Aug. 4

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and Egypt will launch their third major "Bright Star" military exercise with an amphibious landing on Aug. 4 on Egypt's Mediterranean coast, the U.S. Defense Department said Tuesday. Roughly 9,000 U.S. servicemen will participate in the week-long exercise, the third of the Bright Star series to be staged in Egypt.

Indo-Pakistani talks begin

NEW DELHI (AP) — India and Pakistan resumed talks Tuesday on normalising their strained relations, but no progress was reported. Pakistan Foreign Secretary Naiz A. Naik and his Indian counterpart, Romesh Bhandari, met alone for 30 minutes and their delegations held three-and-a-half hours of separate talks. An Indian spokesman said the two sides discussed international and bilateral issues.

S. Arabia agrees to attend summit

PLO to submit memorandum on Beirut attacks

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Saudi Arabia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officially announced they will attend the Moroccan-proposed extraordinary Arab summit due to be held in Casablanca on Aug. 7.

The Saudi announcement, which is considered crucial to the convening of the conference, was contained in a statement by Saudi Information Minister Ali Al Shaer. Mr. Shaer told the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) that the kingdom will attend the conference "as long as it is aiming at unifying Arab ranks which is the objective of Saudi Arabia."

In Tunis, the PLO, which has been actively rallying support for the summit, expressed happiness that "the majority of Arab states have welcomed the Moroccan proposals for a special Arab summit."

PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman, who announced that the organisation will attend the Casablanca meeting, said that the summit "will discuss the tragic and dangerous conditions in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon."

The Aug. 7 meeting will be the first Arab summit in more than two years and a half. The last Arab summit was convened in the Moroccan city of Fez in September, 1982 following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the forced departure of the PLO from Beirut.

Efforts to convene the 13th Arab summit have repeatedly stumbled amid increasing inter-Arab differences and divisions. Hardline Arab states including Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Algeria expressed strong reservations against convening the conference saying that such a meeting "would only enhance and deepen Arab divisions."

Saudi Arabia, which is supposed to host the 13th ordinary Arab summit, has hitherto been reluctant to convene it without a prior Arab consensus by all Arab states to attend the meeting.

Morocco's King Hassan II, however, took the initiative in June and called for a special Arab summit to discuss the Palestinian question following fierce fighting between Syrian-backed Shi'ite Amal militiamen and Palestinian fighters defending three refugee camps in Beirut.

Morocco's efforts to bring about the awaited summit had appeared to have collapsed before King Hassan made his surprise announcement last Saturday that the conference will convene in Casablanca on Tuesday.

Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri, who also met Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, plan to announce a broad-based "national unity front" on Aug. 6 and hope to recruit Mr. Franjeh and other Christian figures.

Resistance men give hard time to Israelis

BEIRUT (R) — Resistance attacks are hampering Israeli control of a South Lebanon "security zone" set up in June, security sources in the south said Tuesday.

Raid and suicide car bomb attacks by resistance men have demoralised Lebanese militias paid by Israel to police the zone and desertion is widespread, they said.

The border strip, established under militia and Israeli control when Israel withdrew most of its troops last month, is now policed mostly by Israelis left behind as militia aides.

"The Israelis patrol all over the place, theoretically with the support of village militias each headed by an Israeli officer," one source said. "But the Israelis have a problem."

In the latest of a series of attacks deep inside the zone, resistance men on Tuesday captured four

Casablanca on Aug. 7. Later it was reported that a Saudi Arabian decision to drop its reservations and attend the summit was behind King Hassan's announcement.

Nevertheless, Syria, which maintains good relations with Saudi Arabia, declared it will boycott the conference and shortly afterwards the Lebanese government followed suit.

In his statement on Tuesday, PLO spokesman Abdul Rahman said that the PLO plans to submit a memorandum on the "war of camps" to the summit. The Palestinian official did not elaborate but PLO leaders have repeatedly accused Syria of "instigating and fully supporting Amal against the refugee camps as part of a scheme to eliminate the Palestinian political and military presence in Lebanon."

Damascus, which denies the charges, blames PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat for the Amal-Palestinian fighting, and has clearly indicated that it was not ready to discuss the issue at a special conference.

Mubarak urges unity

In Alexandria on Tuesday, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak warned Arab states that they faced "intimidation and terrorism" from within Arab ranks and urged them to rise above their disputes.

"We want the Arabs to rise above their disputes, to measure the danger of the current phase and to be able to free themselves from intimidation and terrorism practised by some Arab countries against them," he told a youth meeting in Alexandria, according to Information Minister Safwat Al Sharif.

Amal gets 50 tanks from Syria

BEIRUT (AP) — Syria handed over 50 Soviet-made T-54 battle tanks to Lebanon's Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia Tuesday, transforming it at a stroke into one of the most powerful forces in Lebanon.

The aging T-54s which have 100-mm guns rumbled into west Beirut, some flying green, black and red Amal flags, on Syrian army transporters amid fighting between rival militias despite a Syrian-sponsored effort to end Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war.

The arrival of the vintage tanks, which have been used in combat in the Middle East, Angola, Vietnam and the Indian-Pakistan conflict, dramatically altered the balance of power among Lebanon's fractious militias.

Amal officials confirmed to the Associated Press that they received 50 T-54s, but declined all other comment.

Amal sources, who declined to be identified, said most of the tanks were positioned around the Bourj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp in the Shi'ite-dominated southern suburbs of Beirut.



ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS: His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday receives the credentials of four newly appointed ambassadors to Jordan — Mr. Patrick Leclercq of France (top left), Chang Jih of the Peoples of Republic of China (top right), Carlos Despech of Chile (below right) and Guido Vansina of Belgium. The ceremonies were attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odch, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Idu Zaid and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (Petra photos)



ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS: His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday receives the credentials of four newly appointed ambassadors to Jordan — Mr. Patrick Leclercq of France (top left), Chang Jih of the Peoples of Republic of China (top right), Carlos Despech of Chile (below right) and Guido Vansina of Belgium. The ceremonies were attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odch, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Idu Zaid and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (Petra photos)



Israeli shot dead in Nablus

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli employee of an army store was shot dead by an unidentified man Tuesday in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus and the Israeli occupation authorities placed parts of the heavily populated town under curfew after the shooting.

Hospital officials quoted by the AP said the dead man was shot in the town of Afula where Jewish extremists went on an anti-Arab rampage following Friday's discovery of the dead bodies of two Israeli school teachers in a cave near the town.

During last weekend's riots in Afula, a working class town of 20,000 Jews beat up Arab workmen and smashed windows of Arab stores.

Security sources told Reuters on Tuesday the man was shot in while shopping in Nablus, the largest Palestinian city in the West Bank.

Israel Radio said hundreds of Israelis gathered outside the Afula police station and some demanded "vengeance". The radio, in a report broadcast from the scene, said angry demonstrators forced journalists to leave town or seek shelter in the police station.

Police also announced on Tuesday that two Palestinians blew themselves up while preparing a powerful bomb near Nablus. The explosion apparently occurred last Friday. The bodies were found on Monday.

The two, aged 24 and 26, were reported missing from the Jenin area on Friday by Palestinian sources who feared they had been kidnapped in a "revenge" attack by Israelis for the murder of the teachers.

Military officials said their Peugeot car was found by police on Sunday east of Nablus on a remote road. Further investigation concluded the two men from the village of Tubas had accidentally set off an explosive charge while in the vehicle, Israeli police said. But other sources speculated that the two could have been murdered by Jewish extremists.

Family members of the two identified remnants of their clothing and other remains as those of their relatives, police said.

The Palestine Press Service, which monitors events in the West Bank, identified the two missing Palestinians as Ahmad Daraghma, and his uncle Rashid. It said the two disappeared while on their way home from visiting relatives in Nablus.

The service said Rashid Daraghma was a chemistry graduate from An-Najah University in Nablus and was employed as a chemist, and his nephew was a farmer.

Shevardnadze, Shultz air complaints, but urge better relations

HELSINKI (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz traded complaints in their first public meeting Tuesday, but called on each other to try to defuse their disputes.

"Fious declarations are cheap," Mr. Shultz said in an attack on the Soviet Union's treatment of dissidents. "Real progress can only be seen in its effect on human beings."

The U.S. representative, speaking at a 10-year celebration of the Helsinki accords on human rights and security, said that after a decade, "no one can deny the gap between hope and performance."

Despite the real value of the 1975 accords, he said, "the most important promises of a decade ago have not been kept."

Nonetheless, he said, moves to cooperate on weapons, economics and human rights could lead to a "new era in relations in Europe."

"They require only courage and political will on the part of all of us," he said.

The new Soviet foreign minister, speaking shortly before Mr. Shultz, accused the United States of undoing any progress in efforts to control the arms race.

In his first speech in any major international forum, he rejected U.S. attacks on the Soviet human rights record and charged Washington with trying to challenge treaties on both offensive weapons and anti-missile systems.

"In other words, what has been accumulated through great effort in curbing and restraining the arms race is being written off," the 57-year-old minister said.

Mr. Shevardnadze, clearly responding to Western attacks on Soviet treatment of dissidents and internal critics, said "our country has not and will not allow anyone to interfere into its internal affairs."

"All kinds of aspersions on our system and on socialist democracy will continue to be duly rebuffed," he said. Mr. Shevardnadze's accusations were couched with conciliatory calls for cooperation.

"If it proves possible by joint effort to dispel underclouds here," he said, "the sun shines brighter for everyone."

Mr. Shevardnadze said Moscow hoped the November summit between Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan would lead to a turn for the better in world affairs.

Ugandan military council gains opposition backing

KAMPALA (Agencies) — Uganda's ruling military council held its first formal meeting Tuesday since Saturday's coup and won support from the opposition Democratic Party but not the crucial backing of national resistance army rebels.

The 10-man military council, named on state radio, included the new head of state, Lieutenant-General Tito Okello, and his namesake and fellow Acholi tribesman Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okello, who led the coup.

Democratic Party leader Paul Ssemogerere, an outspoken critic of ousted President Milton Obote's human rights record, sent a letter of support to Gen. Okello.

"We stand for democracy and therefore welcome you undertaking to return the country to democratic rule within the year through fair and free elections," it said, referring to Gen. Okello's promise to hold elections in 12 months time.

But in neighbouring Kenya, the rebel National Resistance Army (NRA), which fought Mr. Obote for four years, issued a statement sharply criticising the new military regime.

The statement, from exiles living in Nairobi, said the new military council had contacted the

Kana'an leaves for Austria for talks on Hospice closure

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an left Amman Tuesday for Austria for talks with the head of the Austrian church over the Israeli closure of the Hospice hospital in Jerusalem.

In Jerusalem, Palestinians angry over the closure of the hospital, accused the Austrian church authorities of conspiring with Israeli authorities to deprive Arabs of proper medical care.

Israeli police closed the hospital on Monday saying it was too "small to be run efficiently."

"I blame the conspirators with the Israelis — the Austrian church — of depriving us of services of the hospital. This was an un-Christian act," Ishmael Tazziz, an Arab pharmacist who has headed efforts for the hospital, told a news conference.

An Austrian embassy spokesman in Tel Aviv firmly denied the charge and said Austria had been seeking to help the church regain control of the building by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

In Washington, State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman said the U.S. had verified that reports over the Israeli move were correct.

"We understand that while the government of Israel had indicated an intention to close the Hospice as of Aug. 1, the future of that facility was still under discussion," the spokesman said.

He said that the department hoped that the Israeli action "would not prejudice the outcome of these ongoing discussions" on the future of the hospital.

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Egypt arrests second cleric as drive against militants gathers pace

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has arrested a leading Muslim theologian for questioning on alleged anti-state activity amid signs of growing government impatience with militant Muslims.

The arrest of Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, reported by his lawyer Monday night, brought to 63 the number of Muslim activists arrested and still detained this month. Security sources said more arrests were likely.

Abdul Rahman's lawyer, Abdul Halim Ramadan, said the cleric was arrested on Wednesday at the town of Fayoum, 100 kilometres south west of Cairo, and was being questioned on charges, which he denied, of reorganising the outlawed Jihad (holy war) group to overthrow the government.

There has been no official confirmation of his arrest.

President Hosni Mubarak's government, empowered by emergency laws since President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Muslim extremists in 1981, arrested another leading cleric, Sheikh Hafez Salama, two weeks ago for questioning.

None of the arrested has been charged and 11 of them were said by Mr. Ramadan to be on a hunger strike in jail in protest.

Sheikh Salama, 60, led a campaign to place Egypt under Islamic Sharia Law.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman, 45, was arrested last year at a mass trial of 300 fundamentalists accused of attempting to overthrow Mr.

Mubarak's government and at a 1982 trial of complicity in Mr. Sadat's assassination.

Mr. Ramadan quoted Sheikh Abdul Rahman as saying he could not have sought to reorganise Jihad with police keeping him under close watch since his release last year.

The court which acquitted the cleric said last November in a legal statement that he was tortured by security men to extract confessions.

The latest arrests indicate that Mr. Mubarak's drive against Muslim militant groups is gathering pace. Last month, Mr. Mubarak delivered a strong warning to religious extremists against stirring unrest.

The state-owned media have since launched a fierce campaign against religious extremists with personal attacks on Sheikh Salama.

Lebanese urged to exert unity

WASHINGTON (USIA) — A prominent Lebanese American leader says time for both negotiation and compromise is running out for Lebanon. "Just get your act together, and you will unleash an enormous amount of energy around the world to build a new Lebanon," urged Joe Jacobs, member of the board of trustees of Beirut University. He was speaking at a Washington seminar on the reconstruction of Lebanon.

"You do not realise what an enormous amount of goodwill is being squandered by your endless tribal bickering," Mr. Jacobs chided, reminding the group that his anger for the demise of Lebanon was the anguish of his love for it and the Lebanese people.

"Reconstruction of the Lebanon Economy: Plans for Recovery," a seminar sponsored by the University of Maryland's centre for International Development and Conflict Management in Lebanon, brought together a group of 50 prominent American and Lebanese businessmen for two days of discussions on July 22 and 23 at the Vista Hotel in Washington.

Mr. Jacobs, a California engineer and businessman, characterised the situation in Lebanon today as "dire." "You must mount a revolution from the top down," Mr. Jacobs said, addressing the "power structure of Lebanon." The revolution, he said, must include the "have nots" not only materially but politically.

"We have been deprived of entry into the power structure" of Lebanon. "Before it can be done physically, it must be done spiritually. It will grow like a forest if you will only prepare the soil."

Mr. Jacobs and a majority of the speakers at five sessions on the political, social and economic reconstruction of Lebanon asserted that security and stability are fundamental prerequisites to any economic initiative.

In his luncheon address, "Reconstruction of Lebanon: Fantasy Amid Chaos," Mr. Jacobs called the "reconstitution of Lebanon

the first order of business."

"Before you can reconstruct it," Mr. Jacobs pointed out, "you must first put it back together again culturally, but most of all, deep in the hearts and the psyche of the people."

Mr. Jacobs said it would require courage on the part of the Lebanese leadership to challenge both "myths and fantasies, and the courage to mount a real revolution."

One of those fantasies, he said, was that of "political reform, an extension of the old Lebanese fantasy of bargaining and persuading and coming to some compromise."

"We no longer have time for reform," Mr. Jacobs said. "We no longer have time to take this great strength of the Lebanese people to bargain in their business world and their attitude toward life. It is a weakness in circumstances as dire as these."

Citing clan loyalties and the competition of many confessions as divisive, Mr. Jacobs said, "the enmeshing force of national identity is not there."

U.S. ambassador holds talks with Shamir, Kimche

TEL AVIV (AP) — Newly appointed United States Ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, told Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Tuesday he hoped "to continue a tradition of close contacts" between the two countries.

A Foreign Ministry official quoted Mr. Pickering as making the remark in a 60-minute meeting with Mr. Shamir during which he presented his credentials signed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Shamir voiced appreciation "for everything that President

Reagan has done for Israel" and wished him a speedy recovery, said the official who spoke on condition his name not be used.

Mr. Pickering, emerging later from a second meeting with Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, told reporters both discussions centred on "a lot of subjects of common interests to the two governments."

He described the talks as "very warm, very friendly, even though they're new acquaintances it seems I met with old friends."

Reagan said Amnesty "identifies itself with groups which somehow cannot bring themselves to accept the positive developments in Turkey in the field of democracy and human rights."

According to official figures around 170,000 terrorist suspects or their alleged accomplices have been through Turkish detention centres and prisons since the declaration of martial law in 1978 following sectarian fighting.

Martial law was expanded to cover the entire country after the military takeover of 1980 and detentions speeded up.



NEW AMBASSADORS SWORN IN: Two newly appointed ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry Yusuf Buran and Awad Abu Obied were sworn in before his Majesty King Hussein at the Royal Court Tuesday. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Jaseem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Turkey claims Amnesty report is an old one

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Turkey claimed Tuesday that the latest Amnesty International report on torture in Turkey is a compilation of the previous year's report, covering mostly allegations of years 1980 to 1982.

"This alone shows the difficulty which Amnesty International faces in gathering new material in support of its efforts to accuse Turkey," said a statement issued by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yalun Eralp.

In another statement four days ago, Eralp said torture is not "systematic" in Turkey as charged by the London-based international human rights group. He said 10 people accused of torturing prisoners have been prosecuted in Turkey in the last four years.

In a report issued in New York a week ago, Amnesty International said "torture is widespread and systematic in Turkey."

"Anybody detained in the country for political reasons is at great risk of being tortured and very few detainees are not subjected to some form of ill-treatment in police stations, security forces interrogation and detention centres and prisons," the report said.

Eralp said Amnesty "identifies itself with groups which somehow cannot bring themselves to accept the positive developments in Turkey in the field of democracy and human rights."

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1985 to be 'last critical year' for Iraqi economy

By Joyce Starr
Baltimore Sun

BAGHDAD — In September Iraq marks the fifth anniversary of its war with Iran, a conflict that has depleted as much as \$37 billion in foreign exchange reserves, created an external debt estimated at \$20 billion where none previously existed, (not including approximately \$50 billion in Arab grants and loans — primarily from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — none of it likely to be repaid), and forced a massive rescheduling of foreign contract payments.

Yet senior Baghdad officials say that 1985 will be the "last critical year" for the Iraqi economy and that 1986 will be a turning point for the coming decade.

This was the view expressed by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, during five-hour interview said to be unprecedented for a man who rarely meets Westerners. Mr. Ramadan is known as the second most powerful figure in Iraq after President Saddam Hussein. They are the only two "survivors" of the eight-man cadre that brought the

Ba'ath Party to power in 1968. Mr. Ramadan has maintained virtual control over the economy sector since 1972 in the dual post he still holds as head of the Supreme Economic Committee.

"We are now in the second half of the year," he stressed, "and I can say to you comfortably... the situation is improving. We believe 1986 will be the beginning of a new economy. There will be a gradual improvement, but a sure one."

Mr. Ramadan disclosed that the government has prepared two parallel five-year development plans for 1986-1990. One that assumes the war with Iran will end soon (in less than two years); and the other that it will continue indefinitely, "like the Hundred Years' War." But in either case, according to his projections, Iraq of the 1990s will look quite different from the oil-dependent, social-welfare state that went to war in 1980, moving instead toward a mixed economy closer to the model of the West than the East.

Lobbying efforts under way on behalf of kidnapped journalist

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of a committee formed on behalf of kidnapped journalist Terry Anderson has begun a lobbying campaign to keep the issue in the public eye.

Journalist Jack Lavriha has said he wanted President Ronald Reagan to speak to Anderson's family and the families of six other Americans still being held captive in Lebanon and to speed up negotiations to win their release.

"The big concern is that they're forgetting about the hostages," Mr. Lavriha said. "What we want to do is keep them aware of going. We don't want this thing to die off."

Anderson, 37, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press and a native of Lorain, Ohio, was abducted last

March. The city of Lorain established the Free Terry Anderson Committee and appointed Mr. Lavriha chairman last week.

Besides Anderson, the captives are: Thomas Sutherland, 53, dean of agriculture at American University in Beirut; university librarian Peter Kilburn, 60; university administrator David Jacobson, 54; William Buckley, 56, a U.S. embassy political officer; the Reverend Benjamin Weir, 60, a Presbyterian minister; and the Rev. Lawrence Jenco, 50, a Roman Catholic priest.

Compared with the 17-day hostage ordeal last month of the passengers aboard Trans World Airlines, the plight of the seven captive Americans has attracted little attention.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cyprus finance minister resigns

NICOSIA (R) — Cypriot Finance Minister Dinos Kritis has resigned to enable President Spyros Kyprianou to reshuffle his 12-man cabinet, official sources said Tuesday. In his letter of resignation, which came into effect Monday, Mr. Kritis cited press criticism of a private consultancy he set up before becoming a minister. Official sources, however, said the move would help Mr. Kyprianou to reshuffle his cabinet some time this week. The 50-member Cypriot House of Representatives earlier this year censured Mr. Kyprianou over his handling of failed talks with Turkish Cypriots aimed at re-uniting the divided island. Mr. Kyprianou rejected the censure and parliament has since blocked cabinet legislation and demanded the abolition of the ministry to the president — primarily an Information Ministry.

Liquor poisoning kills 13 in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Thirteen people died in Egypt this week after drinking illicitly distilled liquor, Cairo newspapers reported Tuesday. They said the dead comprised six Sudanese, three Romanians, three Indians and an Egyptian, while two other Indians died after returning home from Egypt.

Tureiki meets S. Korean minister

SEOUL (R) — Senior Libyan official Ali Abdel Salam Al Tureiki met South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung Tuesday to discuss ways of expanding cooperation between their countries. Foreign Ministry officials said. Mr. Tureiki, secretary for foreign liaison, arrived Monday for a four-day official visit. He and Mr. Lee will preside over a three-day meeting of the Libyan-South Korean Joint Commission to negotiate agreements on economic, trade, technological and cultural cooperation, the ministry officials said. South Korea exported \$250 million worth of goods to Libya last year and imported \$260 million worth of Libyan goods, according to Seoul figures. There are about 23,000 South Korean construction workers in Libya.

Turkish-Cypriot coalition wins confidence vote

NICOSIA (R) — The coalition government in the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot state of North Cyprus Tuesday won a confidence vote 32 to 16 in the northern parliament.

The government was formed after elections last month for the 50-seat parliament, in which no party won a clear majority. The rightist National Unity Party (UBP) and the left-wing Communist Liberation Party formed a coalition.

The breakaway state's prime minister, Dervis Eroglu of the UB, last week pledged to work for bi-zonal federation on Cyprus based on the equality of both communities.

Ozker Ozgur, leader of the main opposition Republican Turkish Party, said his deputies voted against the programme because "this is a pro-NATO programme which does not refer to the removal of British bases from Cyprus."

Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 after a Greek-backed coup and it has occupied the north ever since. Turkish Cypriots proclaimed a republic in 1983, which has been condemned internationally and recognised only by Turkey.

Libya to pay compensation for detaining Norwegian ship

OSLO (R) — Norway said Tuesday Libya had agreed to pay \$500,000 compensation for detaining a Norwegian ship in Tripoli last year for 67 days, and investigate allegations that a crew member was tortured to death by Libyan officials.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Libya had acknowledged, during talks in Tripoli last week, that the cargo ship Germa Lionel and its crew of 13 had not been involved in illegal activities.

Libya had promised to investigate the death of a Norwegian sailor while he was held in custody, and alleged assaults on other members of the crew.

The ship's captain, Sigvard Dahl, told a court of inquiry after the vessel returned to Norway that able seaman Bjorn Pedersen had been beaten to death in a Tripoli customs house on May 13, 1984.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Svein Stray said in a statement he was satisfied with the outcome of the talks with Libya.

Foreign Ministry sources said Norway was delighted to have received an acknowledgement from Libya, when other nations complaining about Libyan behaviour had received angry rebuttals.

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07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Morning Show Continues
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:45 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:15 The Young Sound
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
15:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Over a Cup of Tea
19:00 News Desk
19:30 News Summary
20:00 Date with a Star
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Continues
22:00 News Summary
22:45 Evening Show Continues
23:00 News Headlines
23:57 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Wimbledon
07:40 Book Choice 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary 08:10 What's New 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Omnibus 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Report on Religion 10:35 The 1984 World News 11:00 Reflections 11:15 Classical Record Review 11:30 Tom Waits's America 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Record 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Derby Review 12:45 Wimbledon Report 13:00 News Summary: The Liberated Male 13:30 Chesowanjia 14:00 World News 14:09 News World 14:15 Hunger 14:25 A Letter from Wales 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Nature Notebook 15:25 The Farming Report on Religion 15:40 Radio News 15:45 18:15 Keep to the Path 18:30 Two Cheers for July 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Countdown 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from Wales 20:15 Monitor 20:30 Assignment 20:35 Waveguide 20:40 Book Choice 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Promenade Concerts 23:00 World News Summary 18:30 News 18:10 Newsline Assignment 21:00 News Summary: Wimbledon Report 09:15 Album Time 09:45 Recording of the Week 01:25 A Letter from Wales 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 News Bulletin 02:05 Commentary 02:15 Good Books 02:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 13210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning/News Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show Continues 22:00 News Summary 22:45 Evening Show Continues 23:00 News Headlines 23:57 Close Down

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

* Video Portrait at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267

American Centre Library. 643771

British Council. 6361478

French Cultural Centre. 6370095

Goethe Institute. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre. 644203

Turkish Cultural Centre. 639977

Hays Arts Centre. 665195

Hussein Youth City. 667181/6

Y.W.C.A. 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library. 637111

University of Jordan Library. 843555

MUSEUMS

Polish Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mount Zai, Jabal Luvaysh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Military Museum (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 644240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lines Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Lines Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Romany Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luvaysh. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. 661757.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. 678906.

American Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 711331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. 771751.

Amman International Church (later deconsecrated) mosque at Southern Baptist School in Sumrakat. 816534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman. 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811253.

Interdenominational meetings in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman. Tel. 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:15 Fair

05:30 (Sunrise) Duhai

12:43 Duhai

16:24 Ash

19:35 Maghrib

21:09 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport tel. (06) 52300-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:30 Cairo (MS)

07:25 London, Geneva (RA)

08:20 Karachi (PK)

09:15 Athens (OY)

09:30 Kuwait (KU)

10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

11:00 Dhahran (PC)

12:30 Cairo (RJ)

13:00 Jeddah (SV)

13:05 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

14:00 Dhahran (PC)

14:30 Istanbul, Ankara (TK)

15:15 Bahrain (GA)

16:25 Kuwait (KU)

16:30 Jeddah (SV)

17:15 Baghdad (IA)

18:15 Beirut (ME)

18:15 Larnaca (RJ)

18:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

18:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)

Committee reviews report on work permit violations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Employment Committee at the Ministry of Labour Tuesday said that a number of non-Jordanian workers are being employed illegally in Jordan as they are without work permits or are employed in jobs which are not in accordance with licences issued to them.

The committee issued its statement following a meeting held under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan. The committee reviewed reports submitted by labour offices dealing with the status of foreign workers in Jordan.

It said that some of the non-Jordanian workers have been found to be conducting their own business, also in an illegal manner and without obtaining permits.

According to the committee statement, many of non-Jordanian workers have been applying for work permits while in Jordan, thus violating regulations which require them to obtain permits before entering the country.

The minister instructed the committee to follow up on measures to deal with these cases, the statement said. The committee will request all employers, companies and institutions to abide by the Labour Ministry's laws and regulations on work permits, otherwise they will be fined for their violations.

The committee also said it will allow employers and workers until Aug. 31 to obtain legal permits otherwise heavy fines will be exacted and violating workers will be ordered to leave the country.

Colleges to accept poor students at reduced fees

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has made arrangements with community colleges in Jordan to accept poor students at reduced fees within a "social cooperation campaign" programme being launched in the country.

A GUVS spokesman said that community colleges, in response to this campaign, have decided to exempt extremely poor students from all tuition fees and to offer a 50 per cent reduction to orphans and needy students, and a 20 per cent to 30 per cent reduction to many others as recommended by GUVS.

GUVS is currently holding negotiations with community colleges to finalise a special programme in this respect, and will soon announce the names of these colleges helping the poor, the spokesman said. He appealed to all colleges and universities to follow this example in response to the GUVS campaign and to help needy and promising students to obtain higher education.

According to the spokesman, a campaign to collect food, clothing and furniture for poor families is continuing.

Haj Hassan to open training course on social security

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan is due to open on Saturday a training course on social security in Arab countries. Altogether there will be 24 participants including six from Jordan, representing the Social Security Corporation (SSC) the Amman Chambers of Trade and Industry, and the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions.

The course is designed to give delegates the chance to exchange views on social security and to discuss means of promoting their social security systems, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

Archaeologists re-evaluate historical role of Tell el-Kheleifeh

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

A JABA — An archaeological site, now difficult to visit, is Tell el-Kheleifeh, a low, sprawling mound located about 500 metres north of the Gulf of Aqaba shoreline, roughly the same distance from the sea as it was in antiquity. Because it is a restricted military zone adjacent to the 1948 armistice line that now forms Jordan's western frontier, it can only be visited by securing written permission from the Jordanian government and military. This important site was first identified and excavated in the 1930s, but has recently been surveyed again and reinterpreted.

The site was discovered in 1933 by Fritz von Frank, who first identified it as the biblical Iron Age port of Ezion-geber. The American archaeologist Nelson Glueck excavated it during three seasons from 1938-40. He maintained its identification with Ezion-geber, mentioned in Kings 19:26 as being located "besides Elath, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom." Biblical Ezion-geber/Elath was an important trading port/copper smelting centre during the time of King Solomon, in the mid-10th Century B.C.

In a subsequent re-evaluation of his own work in 1965, however, Glueck also said that if Tell el-Kheleifeh turned out not to be Ezion-geber/Elath, "it must be considered a fortified industrial, maritime, storage and caravanserai centre for both."

The identification of Tell el-Kheleifeh with Ezion-geber has been questioned recently by a team of scholars working under the leadership of Gary Frazier of Harvard University. They have reassessed Glueck's analysis of the Tell el-Kheleifeh excavations in the light of more refined ceramic typologies and other modern aspects of excavation methodology. At the end of the reappraisal, being done under the auspices of the American School of Oriental Research, they will technically publish Glueck's three seasons of excavations. They have already suggested that Glueck's identification of Tell el-Kheleifeh with Solomon's Ezion-geber is not substantiated by the pottery remains. They believe the pottery dates from the 8th to the 5th Centuries B.C., and not from the 10th

Century B.C. as Glueck had proposed.

Occupation phases

Glueck identified five main occupation phases, dating from the 10th/9th Centuries B.C. to the end 5th/early 4th Century B.C. The earliest period, which Glueck dated to the time of Solomon (965-928 B.C.) was represented by a 13.2-metre-square monumental structure with one-metre-thick walls made of large mud bricks that each measured 40 x 20 x 10 centimetres. Its six interior rooms, with high, purposely built-up clay floors, included three 7.4-metre-long rooms on the south side.

The building, typical of the "four-room houses" of the Iron Age, was ultimately identified by Glueck as a citadel that served as a storehouse/granary. A glacis, or sloping mudbrick rampart, was added to the outside of the walls, and the entire structure was later surrounded by a 45-metre-square casemate fortification wall with a series of rooms along its inner face. A 2.7-metre-wide gateway pierced the south side of the fortification wall.

This first settlement at Tell el-Kheleifeh may have been destroyed by the Egyptian Pharaoh Sheshonk in 923 B.C. When the settlement was rebuilt, during Glueck's period 2, its plan was radically changed. The outer casemate fortification walls were modified and replaced in places by a new wall, as the entire settlement expanded to measure 57 x 62 metres. The new outer fortification wall was a double wall made up of a large inner wall standing nearly nine metres high and over four metres thick at the base, and a small outer wall. Each wall was strengthened by its own glacis, and the two were separated by a three-metre-wide dry moat.

The "citadel/granary" was no longer in the centre of the site, but in its north-west corner. A massive, four-chambered gateway with three pairs of inner doorways and two guardrooms was built on the south side of the outer fortification wall. Glueck thought this period 2 settlement may have dated from the mid-9th Century B.C., when King Jehoshaphat of Judah (857-846 B.C.) tried to revive the flagging sea trade with southern Arabia and Africa. From this time, the importance of the settlement at Tell el-Kheleifeh



Tel el-Kheleifeh at the end of the 1940 season.

seems to diminish gradually. The settlement may have been destroyed during the successful Edomite rebellion against Judah shortly after the middle of the 9th Century B.C., but the Edomites seem to have lacked the political or material resources to rebuild it. Judah regained control of the area at the turn of the 8th/7th Centuries B.C., after which Glueck speculates King Uziah (769-733) may have rebuilt the city that was called Elath/Elath in the Bible. He identified this city with the period 3 remains at Tell el-Kheleifeh.

Copper smelting

The city seems to have existed under Uziah's successor, King Jotham, (758-743 B.C.), in the mid-8th Century B.C., for a seal signet ring was found with the inscription "Belonging to Jotham". Beneath the inscription is a horned ram in front of an object that has been identified as the representation of a bellows, reflecting the long tradition of copper smelting that took place throughout the life of the settlement. The evidence for smelting came from small amounts of copper slag and the remains of copper implements and vessels.

Glueck suggested the relatively small amounts of slag reflect the slag-free remelting of globules of copper ore that were already treated near the mining sites in the Wadi Araba, north of Tell el-Kheleifeh. The slag may have come from limited refining of Wadi Araba's smelted copper ores

or even small-scale smelting. The Edomites regained the settlement once again in 733 B.C., and rebuilt it towards the end of the 8th Century B.C. Glueck thought the long Edomite phase of occupation (his period 4) lasted for some 200 years, from the end of the 8th Century B.C. to the end of the 6th Century B.C. He found several jar handles stamped with an Edomite inscription reading "Belonging to Jausanal, the Servant of the King", which he interpreted as a reference to an Edomite official. From this period in the city's history came fragments of a large ceramic jar whose handles were incised with south Arabic letters in the Minae script. Glueck thought the jar may have carried incense and spices from southern Arabia. There was also evidence of trading contacts with Egypt.

The Edomite era at Tell el-Kheleifeh ended with the Babylonian conquest at the end of the 6th Century B.C., after which yet another industrial city rose and lasted from the late 6th/early 5th Century B.C. to the end 5th/early 4th Century B.C. This latest city, related to the site's period 5, existed largely under Persian administration, and seems to have traded widely during the 5th/4th Centuries B.C. Among the evidence for trade are inscribed pottery sherds (including wine receipts) that indicated contacts with Arabia, and fragments of 5th/4th Century B.C. black-glazed Greek pottery.

Senate postpones discussions on controversial JMC law

Senators condemn 'despicable' murder of Jordanian diplomat; Upper House endorses draft law on radio, television merger

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Tuesday postponed discussions over a controversial law pertaining to the Jordan Medical Council (JMC) following a written request presented by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

During its extraordinary session the Upper House endorsed nine draft laws concerning the merger of Jordan Television and Radio Jordan, the Jordan Bar Association (JBA), pharmaceutical practices and general health as passed to the Senate from the Lower House of Parliament. Another nine draft laws were referred to the Senate's legal and financial committees for assessment.

The Senate, upon requests from several members, sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein condemning the "despicable murder" of Ziad Al Sati, a Jordanian diplomat who was shot dead in Ankara, Turkey. In their cable, the Senate members praised Jordan's heroic stand under the leadership of King Hussein against all "cowardly perpetrations" which they said are designed to undermine Jordan's stand and endeavours for a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Ziad Al Sati, the first secretary at the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara, was shot dead on his way to work last Wednesday by an unidentified gunman.

The postponed JMC draft law was passed to the Senate by the House after introducing an amendment to certain articles. One amendment states that the medical council should comprise the minister of health as president, the Jordan Medical Association (JMA) president as vice president, deans of the medical faculties at

Jordan universities as members with the director of the Royal Medical Services and the higher studies committee president at the council as members.

Another amendment stipulates the evaluation of specialisation or clinical certificates which have been issued by educational institutions and universities abroad should be subject to an assessment board for acknowledgement. Following this assessment, the JMC would grant specialisation titles to doctors registered with the association under specified regulations. A key article states that the JMC is allowed to grant specialisation certificates in the name of the council to those doctors who pass exams set by specialised scientific committees.

A number of doctors had earlier voiced their support for the new JMC while others opposed the draft law.

In his request, the prime minister stressed the government's keenness to maintain the high standards of the medical profession in the Kingdom and called for a postponement of the discussions.

A draft law concerning the merger of Jordan Television and Radio Jordan had earlier been rejected by the House and was sent back to the Senate for reassessment.

A proposed Senate amendment to an article in the draft law had cancelled article No. 7 which sta-

tes that the two institutes would be chaired by two separate directors in addition to a director general for both organisations.

When the law was put to the vote once again, Senate members endorsed the law as it was sent back to the Senate by the House.

Two draft laws concerning the JBA were also endorsed as passed to the Senate by its legal committee.

One draft law states that every public trading or industrial corporation, every shareholding company and every off-shore company and its subsidiaries in the Kingdom with a capital of more than JD 150,000 must appoint an agent, a legal advisor or a solicitor. A contract must be signed between the company and the legal advisor provided that it is registered at the notary public office within a month of the contract, according to the draft law.

The pharmaceutical practice draft laws state that no pharmacist is allowed to practice unless he is licensed by the Ministry of Health and unless he is registered with the Pharmacists' Association and provided that he has worked in his field at the ministry or at the medical centre for not less than two years. Senate members voted in favour of the draft law without amendment.

The Senate also referred several draft laws to its legal committee for discussion; the laws pertaining to surveying practices and real estate agencies, voluntary organisations for urban development, the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) as well as the registration of off-shore companies in Jordan.

The financial committee received two draft laws from the Senate for survey concerning the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC).

Hmoud calls on municipal, village councils to work in coordination with development plans

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud Tuesday called on Jordanian municipal and village councils to draw up plans in harmony with overall regional development plans. He also called for the convening of a general conference for municipalities in the Kingdom to discuss the conditions of municipal councils with the aim of arriving at a common plan to help overcome problems impeding the work and progress of municipalities and councils.

The minister was speaking at a general meeting held in Irbid and attended by heads of municipal and village councils in Jordan. He stressed the importance of municipalities increasing their source of revenue on a sound basis and within the framework of laws

and regulations and in a manner which would safeguard the higher national interest. He said municipal and village councils ought to undertake programmes designed to increase agricultural production.

At the meeting, the minister referred to proposals and requests put forward by local councils and said that his ministry's ideas are in line with municipal councils' views about the main objectives of municipalities and their services. He also said that the ministry, through new amendments to existing laws, hopes to improve municipalities' circumstances and to grant them wider powers concerning the purchase of land and charging more building taxes.

Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Tubeishat made a speech in which he outlined the services provided by Irbid Municipality and he proposed solutions to problems in the field of land divisions. Dr. Tubeishat also submitted requests to re-examine laws and regulations designed for improving the condition of employees working for municipalities.

Salt Mayor Abdul Razzak Nsour presented a working paper containing recommendations and proposals on the subject of electrification of villages, the collection of municipal taxes, amending municipal laws and other related matters.

At the end of the meeting, it was decided to form a draft committee to sum up all the recommendations. Following the meeting, the participants made a tour of several public places and parks in Irbid, the industrial estate and the museum.

UNICEF team arrives for talks on cooperation programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) arrived in Jordan from Syria via Ramtha on Tuesday. Members of the delegation said they will hold intensive talks with Jordanian officials on cooperation programmes between UNICEF and the Jordanian government.

The delegation is led by Dr. Tarezi Fattash, UNICEF's assistant director, who said that his team will stay three days in Jordan during which they expect to meet with the ministers of health, education, information and planning. Before travelling to Amman, the team toured health centres in Ramtha district which included the towns of Turra, Shajara, Amraweh, Hoshia and Burwida, where they inspected health services.

According to Dr. Fattash, the talks with the government officials will cover cooperation in child welfare with a view to reducing Jordan's infant mortality rate and discussing a programme for bilateral cooperation for 1986-90.

The two sides have signed a preliminary agreement on bilateral cooperation in preventing children's deaths by combating dehydration resulting from diarrhoea, which is annually responsible for the death of nearly five million children around the world, and vaccinating children in Jordan against infectious diseases. Dr. Fattash said, UNICEF encourages all mothers to breast-feed their children to give them immunity against diseases and to ensure balanced growth. Dr. Fattash added,

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rifai meets planning committees today

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai will meet with committees involved in preparing the national five-year development plan for 1986/90 at the University of Jordan Wednesday morning, according to an official announcement Tuesday. The announcement said that Mr. Rifai will address the committees presenting Jordan's general policies and objectives for the coming development plan.

New centres to endorse certificates

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Foreign Ministry has opened centre for endorsing certificates issued by the Ministry of Education for students wishing to continue studies abroad and these centres will commence their work on Saturday. A ministry statement said that centres have been opened in Amman, Irbid, Salt, Ma'an, and Karak for this purpose. The centres are designed to make it easier for students to prepare their documents in time before travelling abroad.

Jordan, Tunisia to discuss taxation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Tunisia are expected to hold talks in Tunis on an agreement to avoid double-taxation, according to a Department of Income Tax source. The source said that the director general of the department, Mr. Abdul Salam Tarawneh, is expected to visit Tunisia on Aug. 3 for this purpose.

CBJ announces asset figures

AMMAN (Petra) — Total assets of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) during the month of June amounted to JD 123,288,221, the bank announced Tuesday. The bank's gold assets during the same month totalled JD 69,747,000.

Muasher fixes sugar price for industry

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher has fixed the price of sugar used in the production of exported items at JD 80 per ton as of July 25. According to the decision, price differentials will be remitted upon receipt of a customs declaration and a copy of the letter of credit from concerned exporters.



An excavated room at Tell el-Kheleifeh showing two ovens and a storage jar.



Sharon at it again

ARIEL Sharon's call on the Israeli government to order strikes against "Palestinian command posts" in Jordan may be dismissed simply as an expression of anger by the hawkish Herutnik in response to last week's killing of two Israeli teachers in Afula. But, unfortunately, the issue is not that simple, since we heard many such calls before and it was not only Sharon and people sharing his beliefs who voiced them. The present Israeli defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, echoed a similar sentiment last week when he alleged that the PLO had renewed its military presence in Jordan and directed guerrilla cells in the West Bank from there.

Last time Rabin uttered such words, he was made to remember that his party was not the Likud, and Arab attacks against Israelis stemmed from internal Palestinian resistance to the foreign occupation of their land and resources. Thus, the leaders of Israel had better stop blaming their problems on others, as they should start looking for the real cause of all their troubles in the very nature of their aggressive policies and practices. If they were truly looking for peace for themselves and their neighbours, as well as stability in the whole area, we always thought and said we would be the first to help them. Short of that, not Jordan, nor the Palestinians in the diaspora, nor any other Arab could stop the people under occupation from resisting the Israelis, their oppression and their colonisation of Arab land.

The killing of the two Israeli teachers in Afula is but a case in point of what we are saying. The Israeli police say they have detained three Arab teenagers suspected of murdering the two teachers. Have the police discovered, and already transmitted to Sharon and Rabin, that the alleged killers belonged to a resistance cell directed from Amman or any other Arab capital? Have they shown us, or the Israeli public, that the killing was the premeditated work of Arab resistance men, organised and executed by the PLO or any other Palestinian group outside? And, considering that the Arab population in Israel moved in force to look for the then missing teachers, can the Israelis in any way claim that the murder was not an isolated incident in which no political or racist motives were involved.

It is evident from what we see and hear about the Afula case that Sharon and extremists like him are simply using the killing as an instrument to serve their own political ends. The former defence minister lays Zionist claims to Jordan in the first place, and then he is all out for sabotaging every peace effort towards an honourable Arab-Israeli settlement. He is picking on this country because it is leading the front for peace, even when people like him are making a daily habit of torturing and tormenting Arabs under his army's occupation, and when his country has for so many years made a mockery of all sincere and genuine attempts to solve the Palestinian problem.

We understand a madman like Sharon using threats and everything in his power to torpedo the peace effort. But we understand far less those other Israeli leaders, the supposedly more moderate ones, who are doing their damned best to fabricate any reason for fighting the Arabs.

Surely, Rabin & Co. have not forgotten about the so many Israelis who called the Jewish terrorists of the West Bank their "best sons". Some of those Zionist loving fathers infest Shimon Peres' cabinet today, while other direct terrorist operations against the Arabs from Jerusalem, Kiryat Arba and New York. Has any Israeli defence ever thought of bombing their command posts?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Syrian media campaign

SYRIA MONDAY announced it is boycotting the planned Arab summit meeting in Casablanca, claiming there was no need for it at the present time. Following the announcement in Damascus, Syrian propaganda campaigns were directed against Iraq, Jordan, the PLO and Morocco, the country which sponsors the forthcoming summit.

Syria is accusing all these countries and others which gave their consent to attend the meeting of colluding against the Syrian regime. The Syrians who are afraid to come forward and attend a meeting of Arab heads of states, have themselves only to blame for their isolation in the Arab World because Morocco's invitation was open for all Arab countries, and it is still hoped that Syria would change its mind and attend the summit.

The chance is there for the Syrian regime to take part in discussions that will benefit the whole nation. The summit is not directed against any Arab party, and it will be wholly devoted to discussing the developments in the Arab region and the problems which the Arab nation faces at the moment.

The Syrian information media which have been levelling charges and accusations against Jordan and other Arab states taking part in the summit, reflect irresponsible behaviour and confused policies on the part of the regime in Damascus. The Syrians are afraid to attend the summit where they will be convicted of betraying their nation and siding by Iraq against Iraq, of perpetrating the attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and of shirking pan-Arab responsibility.

Al Dustour: Jordan protests Hospice closure

IN HIS message to the United Nations Secretary General, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri complained about Israel's illegal measure of closing down the Hospice hospital in Jerusalem. The closure, he said, will deprive nearly 150,000 Arab inhabitants of low-cost medical services, and is designed to force the Arab inhabitants to abandon their homeland.

The Hospice hospital, which has been under Jordanian government administration until its closure by Israel on Monday, is another Arab institution falling victim to Israel's arbitrary actions in the occupied territories. The Israelis have been systematically closing down schools and higher educational institutions in a bid to deny the Arab population a chance to get good education, and to gradually obliterate the Arab character of the territory. All the pretences which the Israelis have come up with to justify their closure of the hospital are totally rejected as meaningless, because it was the Israelis who had prevented any restoration or maintenance of the Hospice hospital, thus helping to bring down its quality of service. Jordan has alerted the international community to Israel's actions on several other occasions with the hope of exerting pressure on Israel to rescind its measures.

Jordan, which has a legal and national commitment towards the Arab population of Palestine and their institutions has also announced it will pursue all efforts required for maintaining medical services for the Arab inhabitants.

Sawt Al Shaab: Serious Syrian harm

THERE IS no doubt that Morocco's announcement about the convening of the coming summit in Casablanca is a brave one despite objections by certain Arab states. The summit, it should be emphasised, is designed to discuss chronic problems and tackle issues impeding joint Arab action and causing an absence of solidarity among Arab countries.

Syria is one of the countries opposing the summit and has been launching campaigns against Jordan and other states wishing to attend the summit accusing them of trying to breathe life into the dead Camp David agreement. Needless to say, that the summit will not be a forum to level charges against other Arab states, nor will it be a place where conspiracies will be hatched or attempts will be made to revive the Camp David accord.

Jordan and the other Arab countries wishing to attend the summit refuse any political hegemony by Syria and they also refuse to be intimidated or dissuaded from meeting at the heads of state level to plan pan-Arab action.

Nuclear test freeze serves Soviet image

By Christopher Hanson
Reuter

WASHINGTON — U.S. refusal to join the Kremlin in a nuclear weapon test ban has given Moscow an early propaganda edge in the run-up to a November U.S.-Soviet summit.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Monday made public plans for a five-month freeze on Soviet underground nuclear tests beginning Aug. 6 and urged President Reagan to do likewise.

The White House promptly rejected the idea, stating that compliance with such a ban could not be verified with confidence. But Mr. Reagan invited Soviet observers to Nevada for a nuclear test to show he was serious in seeking arms control.

The U.S. invitation, similar to one Mr. Reagan made last year

which Moscow rebuffed, drew favourable comment from members of Congress and arms control advocates.

But foreign policy experts — including some in the U.S. administration — said the Kremlin's more striking gesture has given it the upper hand in public relations jockeying which will inevitably precede the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva.

"The propaganda advantage is now Mr. Gorbachev's," William Hyland, a former senior arms control official, told reporters.

Moscow will also enjoy a definite propaganda advantage over Washington late next month, when signatories of the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) gather in Geneva for a review conference to assess the NPT's effectiveness.

The superpowers have been

under attack from non-nuclear, Third World signatories, who say the United States and Soviet Union have not lived up to their agreement under the NPT to bring about reduced nuclear tensions.

Moscow now will be less vulnerable than Washington to criticism at the meeting, which begins on Aug. 27.

"The Soviets have taken the initiative on (NPT)," according to retired Admiral Eugene Carroll, deputy director of the Liberal Centre for Defence Information in Washington.

The U.S. initiative announced Monday was not a dramatic as the Soviet move for propaganda purposes. The Kremlin freeze will begin on the 40th anniversary of a nuclear attack on Hiroshima, Japan, by the United States.

For nearly a year, Western anti-nuclear groups had been urg-

ing the superpowers to initiate a freeze on Aug. 6. A 1963 limited test ban treaty bars tests in the atmosphere. But extending the ban to underground tests would impede development of new, more accurate nuclear warheads.

Some U.S. officials are concerned that, due to the Kremlin initiative, Mr. Reagan may face more pressure from Western allies and from anti-nuclear groups this autumn to make concessions, as the superpowers resume Geneva nuclear and space talks, now in recess, before the summit.

Large West European and American movements protesting NATO deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and against Mr. Reagan's arms policies lost steam in late 1983 after the first missiles arrived in Europe and the Soviet Union responded by walking out of Geneva

arms talks.

But Mr. Reagan's refusal to join Moscow in the test freeze is likely to help galvanise those movements into action again, exerting leverage on some NATO governments and increasing allied tensions, the officials said.

On Monday, the U.S. Nuclear Freeze Movement and other critics quickly lashed out at the White House and praised the Soviet initiative.

Senator Edward Kennedy, an influential Massachusetts Democrat, said the Soviet move offered an opportunity to move toward a "true halt" in the nuclear arms race and urged Mr. Reagan to resume negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear test ban which the administration broke off in 1982.

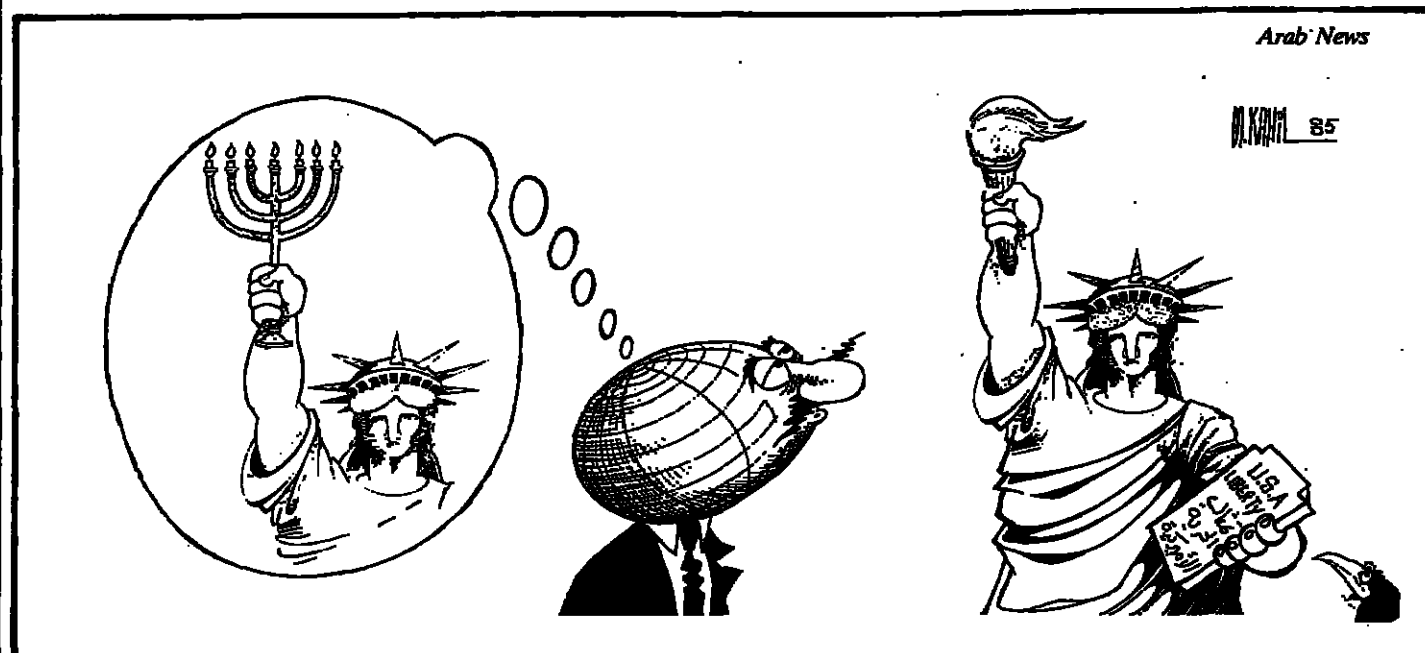
"The (U.S.) decision is short-sighted, destructive, and ill-

conceived," said Admiral Carroll. He added: "The Soviet initiative is a very positive step."

A senior U.S. official told reporters Monday that Mr. Reagan's offer for the Soviets to monitor a U.S. nuclear test had been in the works for some time and was not contrived to counteract the Kremlin five-month freeze idea.

"You simply do not... jump up on a Sunday afternoon and face up to a Soviet proposal and make up your own — that is not the way it works," the official said.

But Alan Cranston, the second ranking minority Democrat in the U.S. Senate, disagreed, and said a superpower public relations battle was definitely under way. He told reporters: "This is too serious a matter for the Soviet Union and the United States to be playing; can you top this?"



Kohl, Thatcher against French sanctions

By Douglas Hamilton
Reuter

BONN — West Germany Sunday joined Britain in deciding not to impose sanctions against South Africa, rejecting France's argument that an investments freeze and the withdrawal of its ambassador would force Pretoria to change its race policies.

"We will quite certainly not do what our French friends have done in this case," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in a radio interview.

Expressing views also held by the British and U.S. governments, he said he doubted whether sanctions could actually change the situation and said political influence was the best way to persuade the white-ruled state to reform.

French Ambassador Pierre Boyer left South Africa Sunday as Pretoria's clampdown on dissent continued.

Security forces said they were holding 1,166 people under a state of emergency imposed a week ago in riot-torn areas after 17 months of rioting claimed over 500 lives.

Mr. Kohl, who normally prides himself on close ties to French President Francois Mitterrand, openly questioned France's new policy, saying: "Experience in recent years shows overwhelmingly that this is not the way to go about things."

France's move was praised by Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Australia has said it will press for sanctions at the next Commonwealth heads of government meeting. Canada tightened its trade curbs with South Africa earlier this month.

The Reagan administration, while adhering to its policy of "constructive engagement", issued a toughly-worded statement calling on Pretoria to restore civil liberties and open a serious dialogue with blacks.

As pressure for international action mounts, Mrs. Thatcher can rely on her large parliamentary majority and expect little internal dissent. Mr. Kohl's position, however, is less comfortable.

While some Liberals in his centre-right coalition and young members of his own party want Bonn to take action, right wingers are firmly against any form of sanctions.

Reaction to the emergency has exposed deep differences, and the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) can be expected to press the divided coalition further.

SPD leader Hans-Jochen Vogel has said he may ask trades unionists in big engineering firms such as Volkswagen, which makes cars in South Africa, to seek an end to investment.

West Germans last year invested \$60 million in South Africa, more than five times France's investment.

On Friday, as Britain and the United States cast vetoes in the

United Nations Security Council to block a call for mandatory sanctions, foreign investors were already ditching South African shares.

Bankers in Frankfurt reported growing unease among West German investors holding South African stock. They said the flow of money was drying up as the risks were reassessed.

"The market is acting as if a financial boycott is already in effect," one banking source said.

"Only hard-nosed speculators looking for investment in the crisis" are undeterred, a stockbroker added.

In London, analysts said they could see no immediate end to the outflow of funds triggered by the crisis.

A New York Times editorial, meanwhile, said South Africa was headed for a "historic clash... a race war... and there is not much that good people elsewhere can do to prevent it."

Soares officially seeks Portugal's presidency

From Reuter

LISBON — Portuguese Socialist leader and three-time prime minister Mario Soares, who Saturday announced his candidacy for the presidency, is seeking to crown a long and distinguished career as the country's best-known politician.

The affable, 60-year-old former lawyer has been a major political figure both internationally and at home since the armed forces revolution in 1974 ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship in Portugal.

His candidacy to replace outgoing President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who is serving his second five-year term and cannot stand again in January polls, has been widely predicted for months.

Yet Mr. Soares, who had won respect before 1974 for his stubborn opposition to the right-wing regime, had remained reserved, nearly always citing his responsibilities as prime minister.

Executive power in Portugal is

invested in the president, who is elected directly, although the new constitution of 1976 reduced the powers of the office.

At the head of an ill-starred Socialist-Social Democratic coalition which collapsed last month, Mr. Soares pushed ahead with economic reforms. He achieved his greatest triumph last month by securing Portugal's membership of the European Community.

He was prevented from savouring the signature of the accession treaty, however, by the brusque withdrawal of the Social Democrats from his two-year-old government following a row over labour and farm policies.

Mr. Soares' subsequent resignation, accepted by Mr. Eanes, raised expectations that he would soon declare his intention to run for the presidency, although he is staying on as caretaker prime minister until after general elections in October.

Victory in the presidential poll for Mr. Soares, who has served as prime minister from 1976-1977,

in 1978 and for the last two years, would crown a political career in which an amiable manner has always belied a shrewd and determined will.

Born on Dec. 7, 1924, into a liberal, middle-class family opposed to the right-wing dictatorship of Antonio Salazar, Mario Soares began his political activities at university and continued them after qualifying as a lawyer.

He angered the rightist regime by defending its opponents and suffered imprisonment and a seven-month exile in 1968 on the Portuguese African island colony of Sao Tome and Principe.

In 1970, Salazar's successor Marcelo Caetano ordered Mr. Soares to leave Portugal or go to jail. He went to Paris, where he met leading European Socialists, and with a group of close friends founded the Portuguese Socialist Party in Bonn in 1973.

He returned in triumph to Lisbon in 1974 after the April 25 "Revolution of the red carnations" — so named because of

the flowers placed in the gun-barrels of the young revolutionary soldiers — had swept away the Marcelo Caetano regime.

As foreign minister in the initial post-revolutionary provisional government, Mr. Soares re-established contacts with nations formerly hostile to Portugal and played a key role in ending Portugal's African empire, long racked by colonial wars.

In 1976, he headed the first constitutionally elected government comprised of Socialists and independents. This was later toppled by a no-confidence motion in parliament.

In his second term as prime minister in 1978, he led a Socialist-Christian Democrat coalition which collapsed after only seven months. Mr. Soares was subsequently dismissed by Mr. Eanes.

After time in opposition to a right-wing coalition, Mr. Soares bounced back when he formed the current outgoing Socialist-Social Democratic government after general elections in 1983.

'Contras' in S.Nicaragua fight a losing battle

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — A helicopter crash involving Nicaraguan guerrilla chief Eden Pastora has drawn attention to the flagging fortunes of rebels fighting on the southern front of the insurgent war in Nicaragua.

Pastora survived the crash. But it wrecked the only helicopter operated by his Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE), one of the guerrilla groups pledged to overthrow the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) in Nicaragua.

Diplomats in Central America said this was the latest in a series of reversals for Pastora and his men.

ARDE, which is fighting the Sandinistas in the jungles along the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, has been weakened by bitter

internal disputes, lack of weapons and ammunition, and little success in its efforts to raise funds.

"ARDE is a nuisance factor for the Sandinistas, nothing more," a European envoy in Managua said. "Pastora poses no serious military threat."

Nicaragua's army, the biggest in Central America, fields an estimated 64,000 men. ARDE's strength is often listed as 2,000 but some independent military experts insist that Pastora commands no more than 800 fighters.

In contrast, the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) has around 12,000 men operating from bases along the Honduran border in a campaign which has wrecked the economy and forced the Sandinistas to allot 40 per cent of this year's national budget to defence.

ARDE officials admit that a

Sandinista offensive over the past four months has exacted a heavy toll from the organisation, which splintered into two factions last year in a row over Pastora's refusal to merge with the FDN.

Nicaraguan government officials shrug off suggestions that the flamboyant Pastora, a former hero of the Sandinista revolution, could pose a political threat to the Managua establishment.

Pastora won international fame in 1978 when, as "Commander Zero," he led a band of commandos in a raid which resulted in the seizure of the national palace and marked a turning point in the fight against the right-wing dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

Somoza was overthrown a year later and Pastora served as deputy defence minister in the left-wing administration. But he fell out with his former comrades-in-arms

in 1981, accusing them of betraying the ideals of the revolution.

The Western press has tended to portray Pastora as a romantic figure whose magnetism won him wide support and could rally opponents of the Sandinistas.

But this view is shared neither by the Sandinistas nor officials of the FDN, who say his determined opposition to an alliance is based on a burning ambition to be supreme commander rather than on ideological objections.

The Sandinistas, in turn, say Pastora has lost credibility by behaving, as one Nicaraguan official put it, like someone spoilt and temperamental.

In the past 18 months, Pastora twice declared that his ARDE was giving up the fight for lack of supplies — only to reverse his decision shortly afterwards.

Terrorism: The mirror image

By Richard Cohen

HOLD THE policy papers and suspend all meetings on terrorism. What this administration needs is not a new policy, not better intelligence and certainly not more street-corner rhetoric, but a good full-length mirror. It just might see a hypocrite there.

Take the way we look at Cuba. It was cited by President Reagan as one of the five key exporters of terrorism, the new "Murder Incorporated". That was quite a speech the president gave, replete with full-throated self-righteous indignation. Fidel Castro, take that!

But what about what the United States has done to Cuba? Ours is the government, after all, that in 1961 produced the Bay of Pigs fiasco — an invasion of Cuba. Following that, the United States attempted to assassinate Castro, tried to slip a mickey into his cigars so his beard would all out, and even asked members of the Mafia to see if they could not, in their parlance, get the Cuban leader to sleep with the fishes. If this is not terrorism — state-supported terrorism at that — then Jesse Helms and Liberte are the same person.

How about Nicaragua? It, too, was on the president's list. This is not mere hypocrisy, but elephantine chutzpah. The Reagan administration, after all, has been funding for years now an attempt to topple the Sandinista Regime by among other things — brace yourself — terrorism. The Contras, with the aid of the CIA, have mined harbours, assassinated officials, killed Sandinista supporters and blown up an occasional building. The administration links Nicaragua to the murder of Marines in El Salvador, but fails to link that atrocity to the murder of Nicaraguans by the Contras.

The political right, of which this administration is a part, loathes what it calls "moral equivalency" and even sponsors seminars to denounce it. Okay — but moral equivalency is really a straw man. The real danger in Washington was never that brutal regimes would be seen as our moral equivalent but that self-righteousness would blind us to the consequences of our own actions. Moral obtuseness, not moral equivalency, is the real danger — The Washington Post.

U.S. defence bill seen as ending big budget increases

By Carol Giacomo
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A compromise U.S. defence bill for 1986 approved by congressional negotiators this week effectively ends the massive military budget increases of recent years, key congressmen say.

Responding to mounting disclosures of fraud, waste and abuse by the Defence Department and contractors, the \$302.5 billion bill also contains significant military procurement reforms, according to the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

"The days of big increases in defence budgets are over," said committee chairman Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat.

William Dickinson, the panel's senior republican, said: "The dollar amount shows that the expansion of the last four years... has come to an end."

The bill, reconciling different versions passed by the Republican-led Senate and the House, controlled by opposition Democrats, faces final action next week, including a special vote in the House on a compromise to revive chemical weapons production after a 16-year hiatus.

House opposition to this provision may be strong enough to jeopardise the entire bill, some congressional sources said.

The provision would require consultation with U.S. allies but not specific NATO approval before production could resume.

Despite cutting \$19.7 billion off President Reagan's request, the bill gives him nearly every significant weapon he sought, including \$155.5 million for chemical weapons.

The one major exception was

the MX nuclear missile. In a serious blow to the weapon Mr. Reagan made the symbol of his massive military buildup, the negotiators agreed to limit the programme to 50 deployed missiles, half what Mr. Reagan sought.

The agreement also provides for the future purchase of 75 to 125 MXs for test use and as spares. The compromise includes an extra \$150 million over the \$624.5 million requested by Mr. Reagan for the Midgetman Mobile missile, envisaged as a successor to MX.

The House in its version of the bill voted to eliminate 30 weapons systems. Mr. Aspin said the compromise with the Senate deletes 12 of those weapons, but he admitted they are minor ones.

The compromise includes \$2.75 billion for the "Star Wars" space-based defence system for which Mr. Reagan sought \$3.7 billion and permission for Mr. Reagan to conduct three anti-satellite missile tests.

It also imposes the death penalty for military personnel convicted of spying in peacetime, and makes advisory rather than mandatory a directive that U.S. combat forces not be introduced into Nicaragua.

The negotiators almost became deadlocked over procurement reforms, particularly over House efforts to bar Pentagon employees from going to work for defence firms over whose contracts they had responsibility.

Finally, they agreed to narrow the group of employees affected by the provision to those presidential appointees who are among the primary negotiators on a contract.

Criminal penalties could be imposed on violators.

Could the American Iran experience have taken another course?

All fall down: America's tragic encounter with Iran. By Gary Sick. Random House.

American hostages in Iran: The conduct of a crisis. By Warren Christopher et al. Yale University Press.

Reviewed by Jim Hoagland

WHEN JIMMY Carter's ambassador to Tehran, William H. Sullivan, wanted to shock the bureaucracy into responding to his Nov. 9, 1978, cable reporting that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was losing his grip on power, he enticed his report: "Thinking the Unthinkable." In fact, Mr. Sullivan thought the predictable. He suggested the United States begin to prepare for the emergence of secular politicians, or army generals, as the successors to the Shah. Iran would become "Kuwait writ large," and the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would return to Iran to hold a "Gandhi-like position."

As we know now, Iran came under the control of neither the pro-Western secular politicians that Mr. Sullivan hoped would salvage the situation nor the pro-Moscow Tudeh Party that Washington feared as the worst possible outcome. Instead, fanatical Shiite clergy seized

power, encouraged a mob of youths to hold an entire U.S. embassy hostage for more than a year, destroyed Mr. Carter's presidency and helped pave the way for an unopposed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It was an outcome the system could not anticipate, in part because policy-making in Washington tends to be dangerously incremental. The bureaucracy works to reduce risks for policy makers by matching predicted outcomes to available responses. Jimmy Carter could have responded successfully to the prospect of Iran becoming Kuwait writ large—that is, a country with powers split between a ruling family and an active, democratically elected parliament. An adviser who in 1978 urged him to prepare to send troops to Iran or accept the real disasters to come would have been quickly outmaneuvered within the policy-making establishment.

For Americans, Iran was a failure of imagination as much as it was a failure of intelligence-gathering, nerve or power. At each stage of the separate crises of 1978-1981, officials of the Carter administration (and academics, journalists and others dealing with events there) could not free themselves from a system that kept their hypotheses, and suggested responses, confined to the level of

the manageable.

In the torrent of books that have examined the fall of the shah and the hostage crisis that followed, that failure has not been fully addressed. The principals of the Carter administration have argued their roles in their memoirs, the hostages have told us their dramatic stories, and analysts have sought to expose failures of intelligence agencies, of political will or of American culture as the chief culprits. But key pieces of the puzzle of our incomprehension have remained cloaked in shadows.

Now, two new "insider" books provide valuable insights into the inability of our government to anticipate events in Iran or to understand them once they had occurred. Gary Sick's "All Fall Down" does so knowingly, in a compelling narrative that moves a general reader through the maze of policy making. It may be the single most important account we will get on the American policy failures in Iran.

"American Hostages in Iran" on the other hand is written by specialists for a specialist audience. It is a collection of essays written by the members of the negotiating team that finally succeeded in obtaining the release of the American hostages and constitutes an unusual case study in the practice of diplomacy and negotiations. But the authors too

often appear concerned with justifying rather than examining their decisions, and the political judgments of some of the senior policy makers in the Iranian crisis display inadvertently the reasons why we are still plagued by the question of how we could have lost all influence over a country we defined as vital to our interests in a matter of months.

The bloodless, dry decision-making in Washington that excluded an understanding of the passions that had been unleashed in Iran is exemplified perhaps by this judgment from Warren Christopher, who was Cyrus Vance's deputy secretary of state and head of the negotiating team, that arranged the hostages' release. Mr. Christopher, after seven years of chaos and repression in Iran, apparently still believes the following:

"There is a school of thought which holds that, given the mindset in Iran, the difficulty and anguish caused to the United States and its total estrangement from Iran were in themselves an achievement. In this view, the isolation created and the inability of the Americans to find or force a solution for fourteen long months gave the Iranians a psychic satisfaction that outweighed the tangible disadvantages... In view of the Iranian obsession about the Great Satan, one cannot completely dismiss this viewpoint;

still, I doubt that any nation would find such a psychic ride to be enough compensation for the massive losses Iran suffered."

Well, the Iran of the mullahs clearly did, and Gary Sick is much closer to the mark when he observes in "All Fall Down" that the hostage crisis was "a constitutional crisis played out in terms of national psychodrama." Mr. Christopher's argument notwithstanding, it should be clear by now that the unending search by our diplomats for rational norms within the Iranian leadership that they could manipulate into a solution was a wasteful and dangerous exercise.

Despite the flaws of some of the analysis of Iran and the "Third World" in "American Hostages in Iran," official Washington should read carefully the description of the structural problems in policy making that Mr. Christopher provides in his introduction to this Council on Foreign Relations book. Mr. Christopher describes the trap that the formal structure of the National Security Council became for Mr. Carter at crucial phases of the hostage crisis, and makes suggestions that any White House will find useful.

Gary Sick, a retired naval captain who served as Zbigniew Brzezinski's principal aide on Iran on the National Security Council staff in the Carter White House, has

written a largely dispassionate account that makes heavy use of previously classified documents and notes Sick's own keen eye for telling detail and Mr. Sick was often the notetaker at the crisis meetings on Iran, and he developed the deepest, most sustained sense of the American response to the Iranian challenge to Mr. Carter's presidency.

He gives us new perspective on key events such as Mr. Sullivan's crucial November cable and his doomed efforts later to negotiate a transfer of power to the pro-Western politicians on behalf of the United States without telling Washington what he was doing until "the very last moment as the situation became desperate, almost as a fait accompli" and far too late to be effective.

To understand better our continuing failure in Iran after we had been bitten once by the Shah's downfall, it is useful to compare Mr. Sick's description of the creeping enlargement of the U.S. embassy staff in Tehran in 1979 after it had been cut back in the wake of the February takeover with the justifications of business as usual presented by the policy makers for that process in "American Hostages in Iran."

Here is Mr. Sick: "The governing attitude was to encourage normalisation and therefore to permit the embassy to increase

gradually in size... The problem of bureaucratic 'creep'... normally occurs at the working level where it is essentially invisible to the policy maker... More difficult to explain is the proliferation of files." In a mindless reflex, agencies in Washington shipped back to Tehran classified documents that had been sent out of the country during the February siege. (Although Mr. Sick minimises the damage done to the national security by the capture of these documents, the result has been that the mob that took the embassy that November is now publishing a body of classified U.S. information that already surpasses the Pentagon papers in disclosing secrets.)

Or take Mr. Sick's own description of the memo he wrote to help persuade first Mr. Brzezinski and then Mr. Carter to mount the ill-fated hostage rescue mission. He portrays the rescue mission as the bureaucracy's perfect option, bringing the highest payoff if it worked, and with the lowest risks if it did not. The mission was planned so that it could be cancelled at any point along the way. Given the enormous odds against the mission, it is revealing that there appears to have been no discussion of a strategy that would have absorbed the disaster that did happen—the unthinkable—into a next step to improve, or resolve, the crisis.

I am impressed by Mr. Sick's provocative observations about the performance of the American military in the rescue mission. It failed in large part, Mr. Sick argues, because "human judgment was decisively influenced—even overridden—by technology... In two critical cases, when machines failed to operate as anticipated, the mission was abandoned." He refers to decisions by two helicopter pilots to decisions by two operate as anticipated, the mission was abandoned. "He refers to decisions by two helicopter pilots to force its cancellation because of instrument failures that would almost certainly not have endangered them. 'As members of the premier technological culture, we have been trained from infancy to heed and even to subordinate ourselves to machines.'"

Unfortunately, Mr. Sick seems uncomfortable with making this kind of broad judgment and too often leaves the reader to draw the larger meanings from the events and facts he recounts. A final chapter looking back over and analysing the points he has made along the way would have been almost certainly enhanced this already valuable book. Jim Hoagland is assistant managing editor for foreign news of The Washington Post.

'Feather curtain' poses challenge to air traffic

By Donald J. Frederick

WASHINGTON — The annual spring and fall migrations that set bird lovers' hearts aflutter give some aviation officials heartburn. Worries about aircraft hitting birds are heightened then.

As Canadian bird expert Victor Solman puts it, "Much of the migration occurs at night, at altitudes of up to 15,000 feet. Although modern airline travel is above that altitude, each aircraft has to go up and down through this 'feather curtain' on each flight."

Collisions between birds and planes last year cost the civil aviation industry about \$40 million in engine and other damage and cost the U.S. Air Force more than \$20 million. Both military and civilian aircraft have crashed as a result of such encounters.

Thousands of strikes

"The migrations are only part of a year-round problem," says Michael J. Harrison, a biologist with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Roughly 5,000 military and civilian bird strikes were reported last year, and most of them occurred near airports and at altitudes below 1,000 feet. Birds love most airports because many provide food, shelter, and fresh water. A flock of seagulls, for instance, might dine at a nearby landfill, wash down their meal with water from puddles at the airport, and settle down for the night on the comparatively warm runway or the flat-roofed buildings.

For their overnight accommodations, waterfowl prefer the tall grasses between the runways. Starlings and blackbirds prefer the surrounding trees. In an attempt to discourage their unwelcome guests, desperate airport officials have tried filling in decorative ponds, cutting down trees, and trimming lawns. The birds usually come back.

Food is sometimes the lure. At many facilities, such as Baltimore-Washington International Airport, heavy rains bring out the worms.

A thriving population of meadow mice in the grassy areas at

Portland International Airport proved irresistible to hawks. Working together, airport and Fish and Wildlife Service personnel trapped many of the hawks and moved them to safe sanctuaries about 50 miles away. They exterminated most of the meadow mice.

But birds that bother airports often enjoy their most bountiful banquets at nearby landfills or garbage dumps. "We can't do much about facilities that are already outside airport boundaries, but we can discourage new ones from springing up," says Mr. Harrison.

Wires discourage birds

One relatively new technique that seems to discourage gulls and crows from visiting landfills is a grid of parallel wires strung 20 feet apart, about 20 to 30 feet above a dump. Tried experimentally at landfills near Charleston, S.C., and Niagara Falls, N.Y., the grids proved successful, although a South Carolina biologist noted, "The wires had to be replaced on a few occasions when broken by turkey vultures."

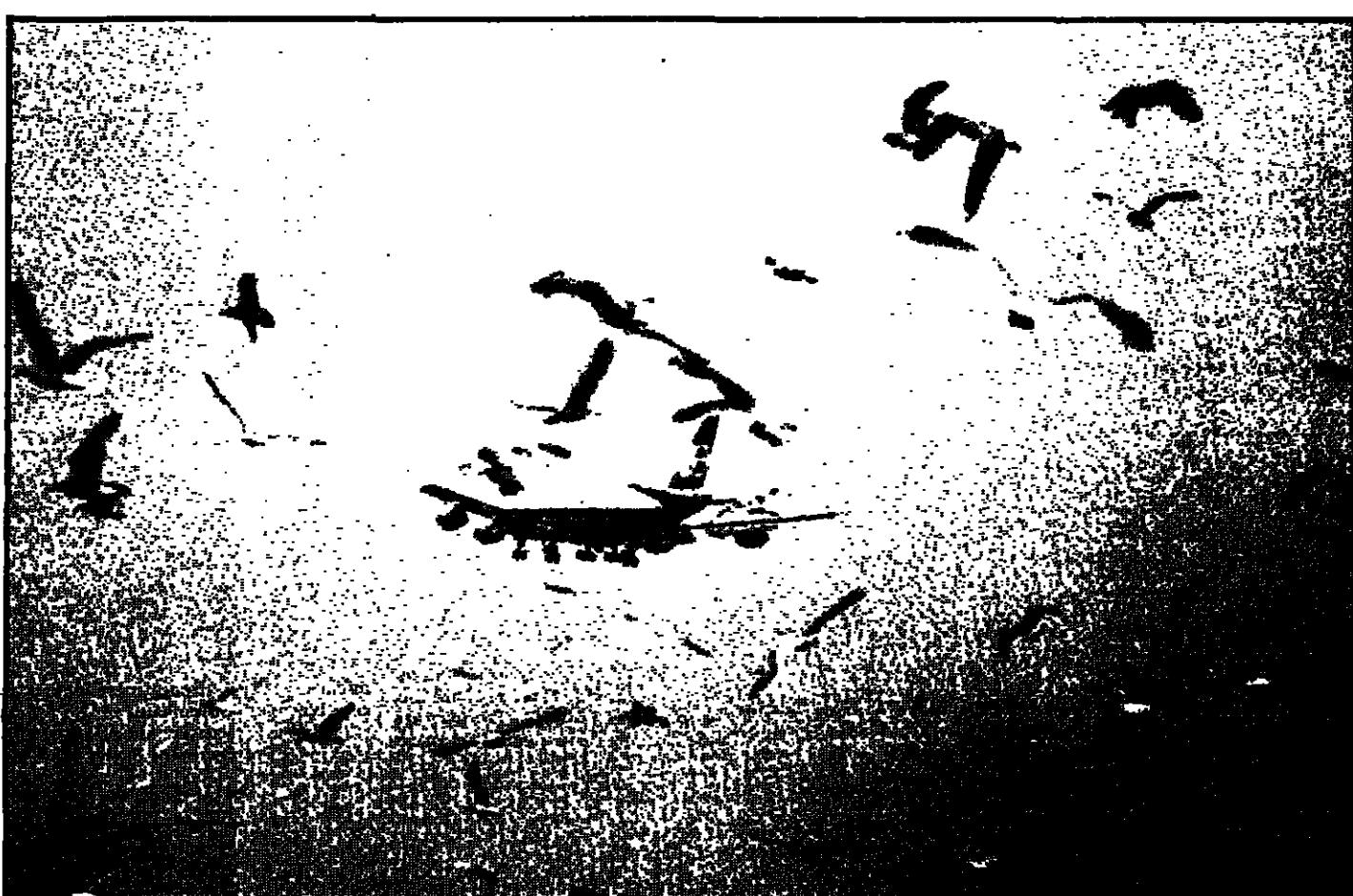
Finding some way to discourage gulls would please the FAA, which estimates that they are responsible for almost half the bird strikes in the United States.

Besides altering landscapes at and near airports, officials have tried to discourage winged visitors with rubber snakes, stuffed owls, trained falcons, scarecrows, and strings of firecrackers. At London's Heathrow Airport, loud rock music sometimes does the trick.

"The only technique that consistently shows them away is a combination of explosive noise and distress calls," says Sam Chevalier, who is in charge of bird control at John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport in New York.

One of the few airports in the country with a full-time staff devoted to bird control, JFK is located near a wildlife refuge, a major migratory flyway, and two landfills.

As a result, Mr. Chevalier and his staff keep busy. Patrolling the



Seagulls and a jumbo jet contend for space above John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York. Collisions between birds and aircraft endanger lives and cost millions of dollars in damage every year. In attempts to minimize the threat, airports are spending out

airports from dawn to dusk in cars equipped with loudspeakers that broadcast bird distress calls, they are constantly on the lookout for flocks that might endanger take-offs or landings.

When curious birds hear a distress call, they approach the car to find out what's wrong. Then someone fires a noisy blank shell that explodes among the flock. "That usually disperses them, but on rare occasions when the birds persist we sometimes have to reinforce their learning cycle by killing one of them," says Mr. Chevalier.

Seagulls most troublesome

Seagulls cause Mr. Chevalier the most headaches. In the last few years, a dozen pairs of laughing gulls that took up residence in a

part of the refuge near one of the runways have multiplied to more than 3,000.

Laughing gulls were responsible for many of the 287 bird strikes recorded at JFK last year, but the most serious happened away from the airport when a 747 jumbo jet hit migrating geese and had to turn back for engine repairs. Engines of both civilian and military aircraft are designed to withstand even multiple bird strikes. An air cannon known as the "rooster booster" tests all prototype engines by hurling dead birds—usually chickens—against them at speeds up to 700 mph.

Because its aircraft go so fast and have become involved in more low-level missions, the Air Force also has become increasingly concerned about strengthening windshields and canopies.

bird patrols, the Air Force is reinforcing windshields and canopies on jet fighters, and the Federal Aviation Administration is discouraging landfills near airports (National Geographic photo).

Many fighter planes have been retrofitted with windshields that can withstand four-pound bird strikes at 575 mph.

"We're testing windshields that can endure strikes of more than 600 mph," reports Bill Van Buskirk of Goodyear Aerospace, one of the firms doing windshield and canopy research.

Pilots are enthusiastic about the results. Birds that hit aircraft flying at high speeds can be as deadly as missiles. A small one-pound bird that strikes a jet going 600 mph hits with an impact of more than 100,000 pounds; impacts exceeding 400,000 pounds from larger birds are not unusual.

New methods tested

Strobe lights that would warn

birds away are being tested on some Air Force jets. But the best hope may be the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) now being developed.

"Ultimately, we might be able to tie it into a computer, so automatic warnings could be sent to pilots around the country," says Maj. Michael M. Thompson of the Air Force's Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) team at Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida.

Even NEXRAD isn't expected to prevent all bird strikes or freak accidents such as the one that took place over Texas a few years ago, when an amazed pilot saw a snake splatter against his window while cruising along at 6,000 feet. It had been dropped by a bird that was frantically trying to evade the aircraft—National Geographic feature.

The dark side of the sun in the Bahamas

The Bahamas, land of white rum, idyllic beaches and constant sun, has a nasty skeleton at the back of a dark closet, says Nicki Kelly. Drug-trafficking and drug-taking are being accepted rapidly.

NASSAU — The Bahamian prime minister, Sir Lynden Pindling, admitted to some embarrassment recently when asked by other Caribbean leaders to explain the Bahamas' formula for economic success. "We don't have any formula," he said. "We don't know ourselves."

Sir Lynden may not know, but many bankers and businessmen say that drug-trafficking as much as tourism is a prime contributor to the conspicuous affluence evident everywhere in this small nation of 250,000 people.

Mr. Valentine Grimes, a member of the governing Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), estimated during parliamentary debate on the issue that between 15 and 25 per cent of the Bahamian economy is based on the illegal drug trade. Others in closer touch with the financial side of the business say the figure is much higher.

One banker tells of a Bahamian customer who tried to deposit two sacksful of American currency totalling nearly \$800,000. The bank turned him away rather than risk problems with the central bank, which now requires all large cash deposits to be reported.

Many drug-traffickers and drug-pushers, to avoid identification, convert their cash into goods, from palatial homes and expensive cars to the more than 4,000 satellite dishes which dot the islands.

The most obvious evidence of drug money is the amount of private home construction which has taken place during a period when both tourism and foreign investment were in a deep slump. Between 1976 and 1984, the number of housing starts increased by 200 per cent. In Grand Bahama, the second most important island and the area hardest hit, the number of new homes under construction rose during the period from a value of \$837,000 (\$1.17 million) to £17.5 million.

The drug trade has become the only source of income for many islands. In Bimini, with a population of 1,500, dollar deposits in the island's only bank increased from \$544,360 in 1977 to \$12.3 million in 1983. The deposits could not be linked to any ordinary business transactions, the governor of the central bank told a recent commission investigating drug-trafficking through the islands. The only conclusion the bank could come to, he said, was that "the deposits were directly related to the flow of drugs."

"There is little doubt that drug money has bred a new culture among Bahamians. Drug-pushers, openly flaunting their wealth, are regarded as heroes by many young people. Money appears to be power and it purchases acceptance by any and all," said Mr. Hubert Ingraham, a former cabinet minister.

The inquiry uncovered a network of drug-related corruption embracing all segments of Bahamian society, including the police, civil service, legal and banking professions and cabinet.

Information revealed during the hearings showed the gov-

ernment was aware as early as 1974 that drug-smuggling was developing into a serious problem for the Bahamas. Nothing was done, however, first because the drugs were in transit to the U.S. and were thereby regarded as an American problem, and secondly because of the growing importance of drug-smuggling in keeping the economy afloat.

No one anticipated, however, the wave of cocaine addiction which would sweep over the Bahamas in the flow of drugs from South America. Medical experts say that the amount of cocaine "freebasing" exceeds anything known elsewhere outside of Colombia, one of the major suppliers of cocaine. Freebasing involves inhaling the cocaine vapour instead of sniffing or injecting the drug intravenously. The secret is to deliver nearly pure cocaine to the brain within seconds, and can turn a user into an addict within three to six months.

Dr. David Allen, a Bahamian psychiatrist and the principal force behind efforts to educate Bahamians to the dangers of cocaine, blames freebasing for the unprecedented level of violent crime in the country.

Since the beginning of the year, at least 24 people have been shot in armed robberies, three of them fatally. Hundreds more, including scores of visitors to the resort city of Nassau have been held up and terrorised by young criminals totting shotguns, pistols and knives.

According to police, more than 11,000 major crimes were reported last year. Nassau, with less than 160,000 population, accounted for 70 per cent of the total. A national drug task force has also pointed to other social and economic problems from cocaine addiction now plaguing the Bahamas, including suicide, unheard of previously, loss of family income, collapse of the family structure and the rising incidence of prostitution and child abuse.

Doctors are worried about the long-term repercussions on the nation's health and cite the rapid spread of venereal disease among drug addicts, and the "shocking" increase in the number of female freebasers who have become pregnant. Dr. Allen has warned that unless drugs are eradicated from the Bahamas, the society will be destroyed in less than a decade.

Despite evidence to the contrary, many Bahamians still see nothing wrong in aiding or facilitating the drug trade. Dr. Timothy McCartney, a clinical psychologist who has worked closely with drug addicts, attributes this to the amount of drug money dumped in the country by the drug trade, and the ambivalence of parents towards the situation.

Dr. McCartney tells of treating a young man from a well-known Bahamian family who had been pushing drugs until he became addicted. Accustomed to the luxuries drug money could buy, his family was concerned only that "their son could be cured quickly so that he could continue his job."

As Dr. Sandra Dean Patterson, a sociologist, put it: "Breaking the grip that cocaine has on the Bahamas will be impossible unless and until Bahamians decide what their values are in relation to drugs and what their values are in relation to success." — Financial Times news feature.

Europe's longest jazz jamboree was brainchild of chef

By Dorothee Jung

Reporter

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Claude Nobs has come a long way from being voted Switzerland's best young chef.

Today he is the man behind the Montreux Jazz Festival, Europe's longest-running Jazz Jamboree with a dazzling array of old and new star guests, such as Miles Davis, Ray Charles, Ella Fitzgerald, Oscar Peterson, Herbie Hancock and Keith Jarrett.

This year's million-dollar show, which ended on Sunday, featured more than 1,200 musicians in over 100 performances ranging from traditional Jazz to avant-garde, samba to bossa nova, funk to reggae, and rock'n'roll to pop.

All thanks to Nobs, who bought this first Humphrey Lyttelton record when he was 11 and went to his first jazz concert during a Swiss tour by saxophonist Sidney Bechet three years later.

"My parents threw me out of the house when I was 17 after I failed my school exams," the bespectacled, greying 49-year-old Nobs muses between running on and off stage to announce acts.

The son of a baker, he suppressed his musical ambitions to become an apprentice cook. He was discovered by Switzerland's exalted Hotel School in nearby Lausanne and spent the next years among famous hotel kitchens throughout Europe.

But when Raymond Jaussi, father of Montreux's renowned Golden Rose Television Festival and then the city's tourist chief, offered him a job as accountant, Nobs took his chance.

"In 1964 we secured the Rolling Stones' first appearance outside Britain for the Rose," he told Reuters in an interview.

Always on the lookout for new trends, he then persuaded Jaussi that a Jazz festival would attract even more tourists. With a mere 2,000-dollar budget, the doors to Europe's first major Jazz event opened in 1967, with saxophonist Charles Lloyd as its star.

The picturesque resort at the foot of the Alps cradling the eastern tip of Lac Lemman, as the Swiss French call Lake Geneva, has long been frequented by the wealthy and artistic.

Once a stop for the famed Orient Express, members of the Rus-

sian Imperial Court came to mingle with writers and poets or stroll along the lakefront promenade lined with palm trees.

Michel Ferla, the Jazz festival's financial chief, cites a host of artists attracted by the city's special ambience.

"Stravinsky wrote his 'Rite of Spring' here, Mendelssohn 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'—even Lenin lived here."

French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the 18th century hailed Montreux as the most beautiful spot on earth, while Russian-American Vladimir Nabokov, author of "Invitation to a Beheading," was so enchanted that he spent 20 years in his luxury Palace Hotel.

Montreux still pulls in 600,000 visitors a year, something the festival draws on today despite losing \$120,000 in 1983 and only breaking even since.

"The question is whether Montreux can afford to lose the type of publicity it gets out of the Jazz festival. That is not in the budget," says Mr. Ferla, who also heads the tourist office which holds final responsibility for the two-week event.

Nobs, a vice-president of the

U.S. Warner Electra Atlantic conglomerate, is unpaid programme director and picks the stars from among the many musical contacts he has made over the years.

"For us, he is Mister Montreux Jazz, it's his baby," Mr. Ferla says. "He used to work for the tourist office—now they work for him," adds an admirer from the 120-member festival staff.

Nobs clearly enjoys his honorary status. Evading the many musicians, reporters and fans besieging his office, he said in an interview: "I'm very happy to be on the creative side without getting bogged down with the paperwork."

"I'm also lucky enough to have got people before they really made it big, such as... Roberta Flack, Aretha Franklin, or even Sade, who came last year."

American guitarist Stevie Ray Vaughan, discovered in a New York club by the Rolling Stones in 1982 and later to record with David Bowie, found himself on stage in Montreux that same year.

"He got \$500 and was very happy," Nobs reminisces. "That's what I like to do more than piling up great names."

The festival has come under fierce attack for promoting non-jazz performers. Among them this

year was West Germany's outrageous Auen of Punk singer Nina Hagen.



The Montreux Jazz Festival, Europe's longest playing jazz jamboree, is the brainchild of Claude Nobs (right), who was once voted Switzerland's best young chef. He is seen here with singer Nina Cordi at the festival.

Australian cricket rebels banned for three years

MELBOURNE (R) — The Australian cricket rebels who are to tour South Africa were banned Tuesday from test cricket for three years.

But in the supreme court they had legal action against them dropped and former Australia test captain Kim Hughes claimed later: "We've won. We're free agents."

Earlier the Australian Cricket Board (ACB) had announced the 14 players would be banned from tests until September 30, 1988.

In addition, they would not be able to play Sheffield Shield Cricket until September 30, 1987.

In the supreme court, the ACB agreed to release the eight cricketers, including Hughes, whom they had been suing for breach of contract, from those contracts.

ACB chief executive David Richards told a press conference that the supreme court action was a positive step to secure the future of Australian cricket.

In return the South African Cricket Union has agreed not to launch any future raids on Australian players contracted to the board.

Hughes said he was not happy with the bans but added: "We agreed to accept these bans as part of the settlement. In any court settlement, there is always a bit of giving and taking."

In Johannesburg the mainly Indian South African Cricket Board (SACB), which backs the international sporting boycott of South Africa, said the bans were too short.

But Hughes said: "Over the past couple of months we have been kicked from pillar to post and people from all walks of life have been making all sorts of judgements."

"Now that is all off our shoulders and we can get on with the job we do best — playing cricket. We are thrilled that we can honour our obligation to play in South Africa."

Hughes will captain the rebel party on two tours to South Africa over the next two years. The first, beginning this November and ending in February next year, will include three four-day games and six one-day matches against South Africa.

He told television reporters: "When you look at it, it's only a one-year ban at international level because we are going to be away for two years anyway."

Hughes, 31, said: "When we were taken into the court case our prime objective was to be available to play in South Africa this November — and that is what we have achieved."

By going to South Africa he would be playing cricket for only three months a year. "This will give me nine months off each year, which will give me plenty of time to concentrate on my job, be with my family, overcome any injuries and regenerate enthusiasm," Hughes said.

Leningrad bids for 1996 Olympics

MOSCOW (AP) — Leningrad has presented a formal application to the chairman of the International Olympic Committee to host the 17th winter Olympic games in 1996, the Soviet News Agency TASS reported Tuesday.

TASS said Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Leningrad city Soviet, presented the application to IOC Chairman Juan Antonio Samaranch Monday in Leningrad.

The Soviet National Olympic Committee announced last March it would make a bid to hold the 1996 games in Leningrad.

TASS said Khodyrev told Samaranch that Leningrad would "do everything necessary for the successful holding of the competitions and for arranging proper services for the participants, officials, guests and journalists."

"The IOC president expressed the hope that the Leningrad application would be granted," TASS said.

Samaranch also inspected an exhibition devoted to future Olympic sports installations, TASS said.

Few details on the Soviet bid to host the games were disclosed. Last March, a source close to the Soviet sports establishment said that because Leningrad is located on the Baltic Sea in a flat region, Alpine skiing events

would likely have to be held on the Kolsky peninsula near the city of Murmansk and the Arctic circle, if Leningrad is chosen as the venue for the winter games.

The Soviet Union hosted the 1980 summer Olympics, which were boycotted by the United States and other Western nations.

The Soviets led a boycott of the 1982 summer games in Los Angeles, but insisted it was a matter of their athletes' safety and not a politically motivated protest.

After receiving the Leningrad application to hold the 1996 games, Samaranch travelled to Moscow, where the 12th world youth festival is under way.

North Korea proposes co-hosting '88 Olympics

TOKYO (R) — A North Korean official Tuesday proposed that Seoul and Pyongyang co-host the 1988 Olympics and that North and South Korea take part in the games as a single unified team, the North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said.

Chong Jung Gi, vice-premier of North Korea's administration council, said in a press statement that holding the games only in Seoul would "further aggravate the confrontation and antagonism between the north and south and

heighten tensions on the Korean peninsula," the agency, monitored here, said.

"South Korea is also a graveyard of human rights..." the agency quoted Chong as saying. "It is clear that sports delegates from all countries and nations of the world cannot gather in peace at such a place for the Olympic games," he said.

Chong said countries which have planned to boycott the games would take part if the games were co-hosted by the two cities.

Smoking blamed for Bradford disaster

LONDON (R) — An inquest into the deaths of 56 people in a fire at Bradford's football stadium 11 weeks ago Monday called for a ban on smoking in wooden football stands.

The inquest jury said it agreed with evidence the blaze had been started by a cigarette end or lit match falling through the wooden floor on to debris below at the Bradford city ground.

In a 20-point list of recommendations the jury also called for the provision of fire-fighting equipment and alarms.

World Games attracts few spectators, British media lethargy

By Ronald Thomson

Reuter

LONDON — All the non-Olympic sports fit to print are on show in a 56-nation London extravaganza tumbling world records but cold-shouldered by the public.

Fin-swimmers and power-lifters, roller-skaters and trampolinists, are vying with each other in contests watched by more competitors and officials than paying spectators.

The World Games, with 1,700 athletes from five continents, is the biggest multi-sport event staged in the British capital since the 1948 Olympics. You would never know it from newspapers or posters.

But despite the general indifference of the British press, organisers say television coverage of the games is reaching a total audience of 900 million across the globe.

"I am afraid that the newspapers here are pretty cynical," games director Tony Rudge told Reuters. "Just because some of the events are strange or unfamiliar, the public is not being encouraged to show up."

In all fairness, it was unlikely that Londoners would pour in by the thousands to venues featuring faustball, petanque, taekwondo, korball and sambo wrestling.

But those who bother to attend

the games seem to find immense enjoyment in the range of 24 sports barred from the Olympic calendar. Motorcycle speedway racing, water-skiing, karate and net ball are particular favourites.

"This is a real innovation, a new international showcase for the non-Olympic sports," Rudge said.

"With the Olympics full, a large number of world sports were left without hope of hitting the jackpot in terms of international exposure."

The World Games, largely supported by Japanese and other sponsors, strike an almost aggressively non-political and non-nationalist note.

Competitors march together sport-by-sport, not country-by-country. No national anthems are played for winners.

"Sports is a universal language and the world is one family," said millionaire Japanese philanthropist Ryoichi Sasakawa, 86-year-old patron and chairman of the games.

Sasakawa, head of the Japan shipbuilding industry foundation, announced two months ago that he would underwrite the games with a guarantee against any shortfalls in the \$1.4 million budget.

Even though most British newspapers printed the barest information about the "alternative Olympics", some felt that the lack of publicity was out of keeping

with London's traditional hospitality to international sport.

The Sunday Observer called it "a disgrace that bring shame on Britain". The Daily Mail said "wake up, Britain... apathy is wel-

ghing heavily on the world games".

The games, running from July 25 until August 4, are being staged at eight different sites in and around London.

75-year-old Australian leads world billiards championship

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Bob Marshall, the 75-year-old Australian with a 54-year-old cue, won his third straight match Monday in the World Amateur Billiards Championships.

Marshall, seeking a fifth world title, routed Rookie Terry Ward of England 1889-701 on the fourth day of the two-week round-robin event.

Marshall, playing top of the table, scored eight century breaks and said he would "kiss everyone around" if he captured the title again. His last victory was in 1962 and he has not competed in the championships for the last 16 years.

Defending champion Michael Ferreira of India, bidding for a fourth title, played inconsistently but defeated David Sneedon of Scotland 2167-896.

In other matches, Geet Sethi of India upset second-seeded countryman S.B. Agrawal 1586-1552, no. 3 seed Bob Close of England rallied to down New Zealand's David Meredith 1250-967. Hugh Nimmo of Scotland beat K.H. Sirisoma of Sri Lanka 1445-815 and Russell Robinson of New Zealand eased past Lau Weng Yew of Singapore 1247-1029.

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مكة المكرمة

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4235/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3511/16	Canadian dollars
	2.8345/55	West German marks
	3.1865/85	Dutch guilders
	2.3065/80	Swiss francs
	57.17/22	Belgian francs
	8.6240/90	French francs
	1899/1901	Italian lire
	237.80/90	Japanese yen
	8.3125/75	Swedish crowns
	8.2510/60	Norwegian crowns
	10.1875/1925	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	323.25/323.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed slightly firmer but off midday highs after National Westminster Bank reported interim profits well below market expectations, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 2.7 at 1,251.6 after being quoted five points up at 1,253.9 at 1138 GMT.

Nat West ended 30p lower at 662 after 649 and Barclays fell 15p on balance to 372. Oils moved off the early lows with Britoil 7p down at 201 after 200. The U.K. government's near 49 per cent stake in Britoil is to be sold at 185p per share.

Governments bonds closed little changed after fluctuating narrowly. Golds and North Americans were generally easier.

In generally firm share, Debenhams lost a net 7p to 313 after new House of Fraser now holds 17.52 per cent of the company and will not accept the Burton offer for Debenhams. Burton added 8p on balance to 452 but Habitat Mothercare lost 2p to 396.

Among leaders ICI closed 3p off at 659 after 664 and Beecham gained 3p to 328 after 331. Hanson Trust ended 2p up at 192 after 189 following news it is to sell its Interstate United Corp Unit to Transworld Corp for \$92.5 million cash. This gave rise to speculation that a U.S. acquisition may be in the offing and rumoured U.K. bid targets showed little change. Rowwater lost 2p on balance to 303 while Reed gained 3p to 637.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's full moon can bring all sorts of startling activities, so prepare for something unique to occur, and you will find it can be arranged so that you extend your interests.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Look to new friends for those novel ideas that appeal to you, and then make good use of them. Dress in style.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Civic and practical affairs should be handled wisely at this time, and you can make great progress. Contact a powerful person.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have fine ideas and can put them in operation quickly and gain the progress you desire. Make new contacts who have information.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) A clever person in business can give good pointers so that you can become more successful, so listen carefully.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Your judgment is good and you have clever ideas so think constructively and put them in operation quickly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have good ideas just how to profit more from your talents and can make a big name for yourself.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get in touch with good friends and plan recreations that are mutually liked. You can come to a real understanding with the one you love.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more cognizant of what kind of friends are and try to help them today. The evening is fine for inviting friends into your home.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more friendly with contacts in the outside world and you get better results. Fine for handling important communications.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use a more modern system in handling property affairs and get better results. Consult with experts for ideas.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have good ideas just how to gain your personal aims and find that a conservative friend can also be of help to you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You may have rather strange ideas on how to make your existence better, so weed out the bad and concentrate on the good.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will fit right into new age thinking and acting, so send to the most modern schools for best results through the lifetime. One who will also gain the favor of bigwigs who will appreciate the fine potential here for the future.

THE Daily Crossword

by CF Murray

ACROSS	1. Era
2. Delay	3. Crisp cookie
4. Confused	5. Leg bone
6. Comic Bob	7. Laurel
8. Monads	9. Polonious
10. Polonious	11. Profile on
12. Come up	13. In a strange way
14. Happen	15. Backgammon
16. Twisted	17. Step
18. 102	19. Attack
20. Attack	21. Literary giants
22. Health resort	23. Corrupted
24. Exaggerated	25. Sustained
26. Compact	27. "Let's Make"
28. Wild as	29. Told furiously
30. Eng. princess	31. Know-how
32. Know-how	33. Contender
34. Wine one	35. Fragrant wood
36. Close-mouthed	37. Down
38. Down	39. Enders
40. Wick Charles	41. Repast
42. Involunt	43. Uses a clerk
44. Name	45. Ben Adhem
46. Ray — pie	47. Young girl
48. Apocryphal's first	49. Moved ahead
50. Moved ahead	51. River to this
52. Vegetable	53. Bacchanalian cry
54. Show horse	55. Verve
56. City in Italy	

Nakasone urges Japanese to spend more

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday, Japanese must spend more money on foreign goods to trim the nation's trade surplus and prevent the world from "stumbling down a slope toward protectionism."

The appeal was issued as Mr. Nakasone's government approved a three-year action programme to improve access for foreign goods and services in Japanese markets.

As predicted, the programme cut or reduced tariffs on 1,853 foreign products ranging from digital data processors to jellyfish delicacies. It also eased rules on certifying goods for sale in Japan and promised greater purchases of foreign items by government departments.

In addition, Mr. Nakasone pledged action to increase Japanese domestic spending to encourage imports.

"I wish to appeal anew to all the Japanese people to accept foreign products," he said at a televised press conference.

He expressed hope the measures would induce second thoughts among U.S. congressmen now pushing for trade sanctions against Japan.

"I want to impress on these congressmen that protectionism would cast a cloud upon the world," Mr. Nakasone said.

At the same time Mr. Nakasone warned his people "if Congress passes protectionist legislation it would lead to Japanese unemployment and recession."

Mr. Nakasone said the action programme goal was to make Japanese markets the most open in the world. But he said foreign companies must play their part by making their goods more competitive.

The action programme was the eighth in a series of market opening measures announced by Japan in the past four years. Previously disclosed details of the latest programme have met with unenthusiastic response abroad.

Mr. Nakasone promised to install watchdog officials in key ministries to make sure foreign goods

71 of 128 items put forward by the European Community as subjects for complaint as well as many items of major interest to the United States.

The action programme did not tackle reduction of import quotas on agricultural and other sensitive items but the government promised to discuss these in projected multilateral trade talks next year.

One senior ministry of International Trade and Industry official said this should be the last market-opening programme expected of Japan and that any foreign critics should study the extent of concessions made in recent years.

At the foreign ministry officials were more cautious. "If any further demand for new measures arose we might examine them," said one.

Doubts remain

Initial U.S. response was positive but reserved, but some economists said the programme's immediate impact on increasing imports was likely to be limited.

"It's an onion ring effect. If you solve one aspect of trade barriers, to Lo and behold you find yourself with another underneath it," economist Peter Morgan of Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. told Reuters. "It's not suddenly as if the floodgates have been opened."

U.S. officials greeted the programme with cautious approval. "It is another step along the long road to an open market in Japan and overall it's positive," one official told Reuters.

The official said the decision to set up a body to coordinate policy on increasing domestic demand was one positive step. "It's not a spectacular trade development, but it's the most significant," he said.

The U.S. official also welcomed a last-minute decision to include tariff cuts on certain forestry products from April 1987, a matter earlier of acrimonious debate between U.S. and Japanese trade

officials. But some economists pointed out that many of the steps announced Tuesday had been revealed earlier and they remained sceptical of their likely impact.

Mr. Morgan estimated the total effect of eliminated or reduced tariffs on over 1,800 imports would be to increase imports by about \$200 million, or 0.15 per cent of total merchandise imports in the year ended March 1985. "It's not a terrific impact," he said.

Many economists said the total effect of the steps was difficult to evaluate. They also said some of the promises to open up the service sector to foreigners remained vague.

Stocks plunge in record biggest fall ever

Meanwhile, share prices on the Tokyo stock exchange plu-

mmetered for the second day running, with the Nikkei, market average making second biggest drop on a single day, stockbrokers said. The average lost 321.53 points to close at 12,269.89, its lowest since April 24.

After the first hour the average had slid 171.90 points as investors cancelled buy orders, causing prices to tumble although trading was moderate, dealers said. Turnover reached 470 million shares at the day's close.

Banks and other financials which led the average down 98.95 points Monday opened lower Tuesday morning, spurring widespread profit-taking among domestic-oriented issues which had risen sharply over the last few months.

"There were no real negative factors, the market was just over-heated," said a dealer with Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd., one of Japan's



Yasuhiro Nakasone

four main brokerage firms. Dealers said early morning consolidation by a major life insurance fund triggered a necessary adjustment of overly high prices. "Falls are very important for the market because if there are no falls there can't be a rise."

Lebanese economists call for more remittances, assistance

WASHINGTON (USA) — A two-day seminar on the reconstruction of the Lebanese economy attracted bankers, scholars, journalists and government officials from Lebanon and the United States.

The conference was sponsored by the Centre for International Development and Conflict Management of the University of Maryland and a Lebanese organisation called Brainpower of Lebanon.

Dr. Edward Azar, director of the centre, opened the seminar, and Dr. John Slaughter, chancellor of the university, welcomed the participants. This was followed by remarks by the Lebanese ambassador to the United States, Dr. Abdullah Boubabb.

Dr. Andre Chaib, executive director of research and development in the Central Bank of Lebanon, spoke about the economic situation in Lebanon before 1975 in contrast to recent years.

He cited the historic prosperity and growth rates of Lebanon before the war, diversity of economic activities, and stability of currency that came primarily as the result of private sector involvement.

He divided the period after 1975 into two sub-periods: The first from 1975 through 1982, the second from 1983 until the present.

Dr. Chaib said the first sub-period was better than the second even though they both had similar characteristics.

In spite of the fact that the growth of income in this first period was nil or negative, and despite the destruction of factories and production facilities and the emigration of labour and skilled Lebanese, the "remittance from Lebanese working abroad helped offset the loss." The balance of payments showed surpluses, and the currency remained strong and confidence high.

But developments after 1982 made the country experience a recession which was "the longest in its history." The remittance from Lebanese working abroad declined and there were "dis-

equilibria namely in the balance of payments which showed a deficit of almost \$1 billion."

Also an increase in government spending raised the budget deficit due to lack of government revenues, weakened confidence, decline in the value of the Lebanese currency, declines in income, high inflation, and high unemployment.

Dr. Chaib said that although most of the structural changes were internal, they were also related to the situation that developed in the Gulf area where income declined together with foreign employment.

These changes included a decrease in the role of the private sector and an increase in the role of the public sector.

Further affecting the situation was the shrinking of the internal market due to barriers between different regions of Lebanon and the closure of foreign markets to Lebanese products. Hence, the horizons of the Lebanese entrepreneurs became limited.

According to Dr. Chaib, they stopped thinking of long range projects and resorted to speculation which destabilised the situation even more.

Dr. Chaib said that this period featured a change in the behaviour of the economic sector which started to ask for more government intervention and support — something it seldom did before. That, caused the deficit to increase and public debt to increase to almost 40 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) which, said Dr. Chaib, was very high compared to the four or five per cent considered high in other countries.

When the government resorted to borrowing from private banks and from the central bank, it caused a huge increase in the money supply and prices with a concurrent devaluation of the currency.

He added that since most of the government spending is on non productive sectors and on subsidies "it is very difficult for the government to be able to finance the reconstruction of the eco-

nomy." And if the government does not start now taking austerity measures "it may be impossible to start the reconstruction process even ten years from now."

As to what can be done, Dr. Chaib listed:

— Increased production — difficult, if not impossible, due to the uncertainty and lack of confidence in the future.

— Additional resources from abroad, in the form of remittance from Lebanese abroad, which is declining, or aid from abroad either decided on political rather than economic bases.

— A prolonged waiting period in anticipation of improvements, which means austerity and strict economic policies. This measure would require "a political decision which is badly needed."

— Doing nothing, which would mean the total collapse of the economy and the Lebanese currency and would entail dire consequences because the Lebanese currency is almost the only factor holding the country together. Dr. Chaib said that "most of the Lebanese factions have interest in preserving the value of the currency since its collapse means the total collapse of the country."

Mr. Majeed Jumblatt, vice-governor of Central Bank of Lebanon, who participated in the same panel stressed the need for political reform as a means to achieve economic and social reform.

Any economic or social reform in Lebanon, Mr. Jumblatt said, must be preceded by a political solution. This means a new regime which would secure equality and democracy for all citizens, a new social contract, and a new covenant between Lebanese social factions.

Several suggestions, political and economic, were made in the session. Some of these called for forming a committee to draft a new constitution for Lebanon, forming follow-up committees to continue the work of the seminar and stressing collective action rather than individual action to solve the problems of Lebanon.

International banks reduce lending to developing nations

BASEL, Switzerland (R) — International commercial banks have reduced their lending to the Third World, concentrating new loans in industrialised countries of the West, a study issued Tuesday shows.

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said foreign lending slowed sharply during the first three months of 1985. But there was a large net inflow of funds to the United States, and banks' lending to each other surged.

The BIS estimated that banks lent final borrowers abroad an additional \$10 billion in the first quarter of 1985, much less than the \$25 billion rises seen in both the first and fourth quarters last year.

But outstanding loans to non-OPEC developing countries fell by \$1.7 billion to \$329.9 billion, including a \$600 million decline in loans to Latin American coun-

tries. Loans to members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fell \$700 million to \$106.1 billion, and East European loans were down by \$1.1 billion to \$47.5 billion.

The BIS gave no explanation for the changes, but economists at Morgan Guaranty in New York said in a report this month that banks were trying to lower their exposure to developing nations.

But the first quarter also saw a reversal of the pattern of the fourth 1984 quarter, when developing countries had increased their deposits at the banks, effectively helping to finance lending to industrial countries.

The BIS, which supplies services to central banks, collected the data from banks in 20 countries plus four major "off-shore" banking centres — the Bahamas, Bahrain, Cayman Islands and the Netherlands Antilles — and from

U.S. banks in Panama.

The \$1.7 billion fall in outstanding loans to non-OPEC developing countries included seasonally lower borrowing in two countries — Israel and Egypt, where banks' claims fell by \$600 million and \$500 million respectively.

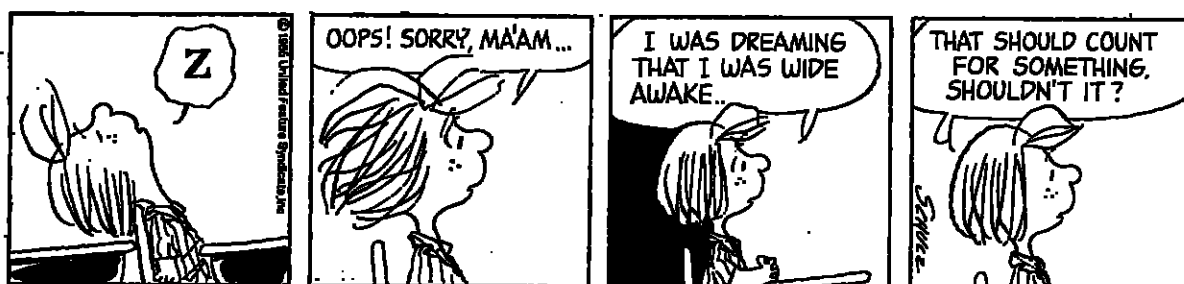
Developing countries also withdrew \$1.6 billion in deposits from the banks.

While claims on Latin American countries were down \$600 million, their deposits at the banks also fell by \$300 million, the first such decline since the first quarter of 1983.

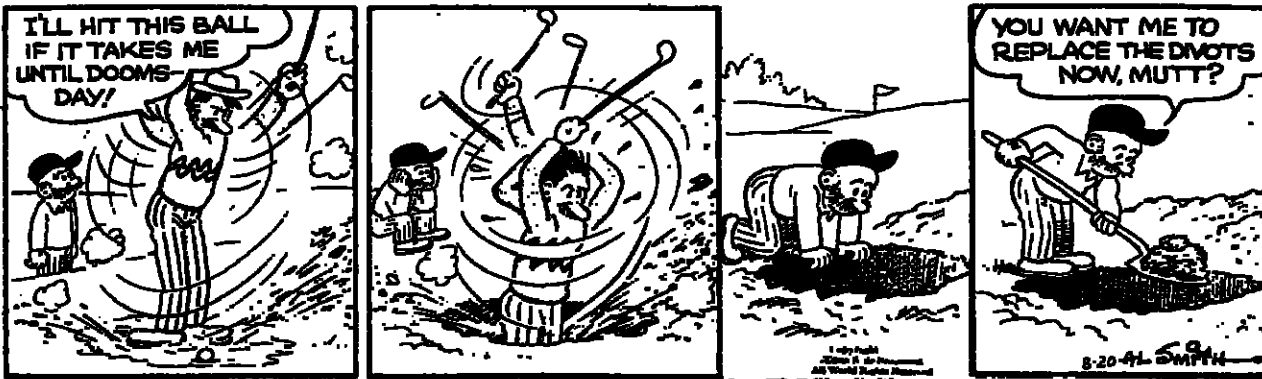
Eastern European countries withdrew some \$3.1 billion from banks, the bulk drawn out by the Soviet Union.

Lending to Asian developing countries rose by a modest \$300 million while total claims against the United States swelled by \$11 billion.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

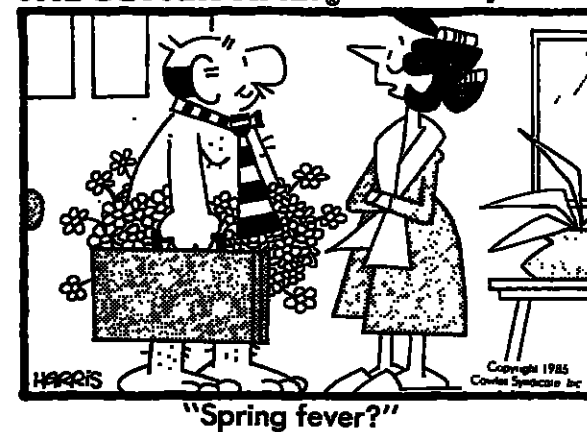


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUCRY
SOUP
CEADDE
TUSALE

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHIME GLAND FALLEN BEAVER

Answer: Jealousy sets in with the arrival of this — A RIVAL

U.S., Soviets trade offers, rejections on nuclear tests

MOSCOW (R) — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, preparing for a summit meeting in November, have made separate gestures on nuclear weapons tests but each dismissed the other's.

Mr. Gorbachev Monday announced a unilateral ban on nuclear tests lasting until the end of the year, to be extended if the United States would make it mutual.

The Soviet suggestion, which U.S. officials said had been conveyed on Sunday, was turned down by Washington as soon as it was made public in Moscow.

Meanwhile President Reagan issued an invitation to Mr. Gorbachev for Soviet observers to witness an American test at the underground range in Nevada.

But this was equally immediately dismissed by the Soviet side in the form of a report from Washington by the correspondent of the Official News Agency TASS.

"There is nothing new in this and its only aim is to draw attention away from the administration's reluctance to agree on the cardinally important questions of limiting the arms race," Alexander Lyuty wrote.

The report by TASS said the United States had on several occasions invited Soviet observers with the hope of effectively "legitimizing" tests.

It said this was in direct opposition to the Soviet aim which was a complete and comprehensive nuclear test ban.

Mr. Gorbachev's statement, announcing the five-month freeze, said Moscow believed a universal test ban would contribute to strategic stability.

"It is no secret that new, ever more powerful kinds and types of weapons of mass annihilation are perfected in the course of such tests," he said.

The U.S. and Soviet offers were announced as 35 foreign ministers began arriving in Helsinki to mark the anniversary of accords on East-West detente signed there in 1975.

U.S. Secretary of State George

Shultz, speaking on arrival in Helsinki, said Washington could see no point in a moratorium until Moscow agreed to work out common methods of verifying that it was operating.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko dismissed arguments that such a freeze could not be verified. He said both sides had the technology to keep a reliable check on arms tests.

Mr. Shultz said the U.S. was more interested in achieving reliable means of checking adherence to arms control accords.

President Reagan had already proposed last autumn that both sides work out ways of achieving a common calibration of their nuclear test control equipment but had so far received no response from the Kremlin, he said.

He said the U.S. had had bad experiences of test freezes in the 1960's when Moscow broke off a moratorium with a major series of explosions and added that the Soviet Union had stepped up its test programme in advance of its latest move.

The Soviet Union does not announce when it has carried out a

nuclear test. These are normally detected by Western seismic monitoring stations which register the underground tremor.

Swedish military scientists say the Soviet Union has set off eight underground nuclear explosions so far this year and 27 last year. This compares with nine U.S. underground nuclear tests so far this year and 16 last year.

Test ban negotiations date back to 1958 when the U.S., the Soviet Union and Britain agreed a voluntary moratorium while they sought a full treaty.

In 1961 the Soviet Union restarted testing but in 1963, after the Cuban crisis had given fresh impetus to East-West dialogue, a partial test ban treaty was signed barring tests in the atmosphere.

This treaty, ratified by 120 countries, did not halt underground testing because of technical problems in verifying whether such tests have taken place.

Since 1963 the U.S. has carried out 423 underground tests, the Soviet Union 398 and Britain 15. France and China, not parties to the treaty, have also moved their tests underground.



FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET: U.S. Foreign Secretary George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze shake hands as they met for the second time Tuesday at the luncheon given by the Finnish foreign minister in Helsinki (AP wirephoto)

Sikhs clash over Punjab peace plan

NEW DELHI (R) — Gunfire broke out in Amritsar Tuesday between supporters and opponents of a Punjab peace plan during a meeting in the Golden Temple of moderate Sikhs who back the agreement.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said police and paramilitary forces rushed to the perimeter of the holiest Sikh shrine to stop the shooting.

It said the rival groups fired at least 30 bullets, mostly in the air, and there were no immediate reports of casualties.

The shooting was the latest sign of gathering tension over the peace plan agreed last week by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, head of the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal.

Witnesses said about 800 opponents of the plan, including many military Sikh students, first tried to disrupt the meeting by shouting slogans.

Tensions rose when Mr. Longowal arrived to join the meeting and shortly afterwards the militants opened fire. PTI said Mr. Longowal's bodyguards returned the fire.

The meeting, attended by moderate Sikh leaders from throughout India, aimed to work out a programme to explain the peace plan for ending violence in the north Indian state.

Militant Sikhs oppose the agreement because they say it does not grant enough of their demands for Sikh autonomy in Punjab.

Opposition politicians in the neighbouring states of Haryana and Rajasthan which stand to lose water and land rights also oppose the agreement.

Rajasthan's state parliament was disrupted Monday by an opposition walkout over the issue.

Opposition politicians in Haryana have called for a strike in the Hindu-majority state Wednesday to protest at the loss to Punjab of the city of Chandigarh, the shared capital of the two states.

Meanwhile Tuesday's session of the Indira Gandhi murder trial was cancelled after a defence lawyer refused to appear because he objected to a security search. Pran Nath Lekhi, attorney for one of three Sikhs charged in the Oct. 31 slaying, declined to enter the jailhouse court and drove away after a guard sought to inspect his bag of legal books and documents with a metal detector.

"The prosecution is impeding my entry into the jail," Mr. Lekhi said in an interview later. "They are just trying to create annoyance and intimidation."

Judge Mahesh Chandra, who is hearing the case inside a tiny makeshift courtroom at Tihar Jail, ruled that it would not be "in the interest of justice" to hold the session with out Lekhi and adjourned the trial until Wednesday.

Mr. Lekhi represents Satwant Singh, a 22-year-old security guard accused of shooting Mrs. Gandhi at her residential compound. The other alleged killer, security guard Beant Singh, was shot dead at the scene.

Also on trial and charged with conspiracy are Balbir Singh, another security guard at Mrs. Gandhi's residence, and Kehar Singh, a civil servant.

Mr. Lekhi had been scheduled to cross-examine assistant police sub-inspector Rameshwar Dayal, who testified Monday that he saw Satwant Singh shoot Mrs. Gandhi with his sten gun.

LOS ANGELES (R) — Film star Rock Hudson, who spent eight days in a Paris hospital for treatment of the often fatal disease AIDS, arrived home Tuesday aboard a chartered jet and was carried off the aircraft on a stretcher. Hudson, 59, whose condition was reported to be stable before leaving the American Hospital in Paris Monday, was transferred by helicopter to the AIDS research clinic at the University of California (UCLA) medical centre. "I just believe he wanted to be back in Los Angeles, which is his home," said his publicist Dale Olson. "He had nothing against the hospitals in France."

Olson said at the airport that Hudson was escorted by French medical staff but he could not identify them. He said many Hollywood friends had called him to express their sympathy for Hudson, including actresses Elizabeth Taylor, Susan St. James and Angie Dickinson.

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, an Islamic state which bans alcohol, has said it had taken steps "to correct" a recent purchase of shares in British whisky distillers Arthur Bell and Sons PLC. The Kuwait News Agency KUNA quoted Finance Minister Jassim Mohammad Al Khorafi as saying steps were taken "to correct the situation" as soon as his ministry learned of the acquisition. The move followed a newspaper report from London that the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), a London-based arm of the Finance Ministry, had bought 3.8 per cent of the Bell group's shares for an estimated £14.8 million (\$21 million).

TIGERS KILL WOMAN IN BRONX ZOO

NEW YORK (R) — Two 130 kilogramme Siberian tigers mauled a young woman zookeeper to death at the Bronx Zoo in what was called a tragic human error. Officials at the zoo, one of New York's most popular attractions, said Robin Silverman, 24, was attacked and clawed to death by two 4 1/2-year-old female tigers shortly after she entered their outdoor enclosure. Silverman apparently entered the tiger section of the "Wild Asia" exhibit on a routine task without first making certain she knew where all the animals were. "She apparently did not exercise that rule of caution... you can't blame a wild animal for being a wild animal," a zoo spokeswoman said, adding that the tigers would not be destroyed. A volunteer worker who accompanied Silverman, Barbara Burke, climbed over a fence as the two tigers began attacking. Her screams brought other zoo staff to the scene and they trained a fire extinguisher at the tigers until Silverman's body could be removed.

MANCHESTER, England (R) — A young widow has asked a hospital to allow her to have a baby by using the frozen sperm of her dead husband, a hospital spokeswoman has said. The case is believed to be the first of its kind in Britain, raising further controversy in a debate over artificial insemination. A spokeswoman for St. Mary's Hospital for women and children in Manchester said the request would be referred to the hospital's ethics committee for discussion in September. "We wish to discuss the implications with the hospital and then the patient as it is a new situation to us," she said. Press reports named the widow as Sonia Palmer, 32, who was accepted for the hospital's test-tube fertilization programme before her husband died of cancer last month.

SEX CRIME RATE SOARS IN CHINA

PEKING (R) — The sex crime rate is rising sharply in China and the authorities have called for more sex education to try to stem the problem, the China News Service reported. The news service said that "despite a big drop in the national crime rate in recent years, the sex crime rate has soared. The offenders are mostly youths and adolescents. It gave no figures but said some sex crimes arose from ignorance and called for more study of sex and popularisation of sexual knowledge."

S. Africa detains 1,259 protesters as Botha refuses talks with Tutu

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African security forces have detained a further 44 people under sweeping powers imposed on protest-torn areas, bringing to 1,259 the total held since a state of emergency was declared on July 21, police said Tuesday.

Protests, which have killed over 500 people in the past 17 months, continued unabated despite security sweeps.

Police said riot squads used shotguns, teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a black crowd which set fire to a school at Cathcart in the troubled Eastern Cape.

At Nyanga black township near Cape Town a black councillor fired at a crowd stoning his home and near Port Elizabeth the owner of a private house fired at stone throwers, police said.

President P.W. Botha has refused a call by anti-apartheid leader Bishop Desmond Tutu for urgent talks on the riots and threatened to expel more than a million foreign black workers if neighbouring states support sanctions against South Africa.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Tutu urged a meeting Monday as violence continued in black townships and another man was shot dead when police used teargas and rubber bullets against stone-throwing crowds in the southern Cape.

This brought the death toll to 20 since a state of emergency was declared in two large areas of the country nine days ago, sparking new international demands for trade sanctions against white-ruled South Africa.

Mr. Botha said at a youth rally that he had ordered a survey of the numbers of foreign blacks in South Africa "so that the government can consider effective action to repatriate them."

No exact figures are available, but government officials have said that more than a million workers from black states are employed in

South Africa, mainly in the mining and agricultural sectors.

Mr. Botha also warned of punitive action on transport and communication links against African nations supporting sanctions.

"I hope they (black African states) will note the fact the (U.N.) Security Council, with the Soviet Union in the lead, will have to be blamed if that infrastructure is no longer available for their imports and exports," he said.

The threat, if carried out, would have severe economic repercussions on several of South Africa's black neighbours, many of which depend on funds remitted by the workers.

They would also be seriously hurt by being cut off from South Africa's transport system.

France last week halted new investment in South Africa but the U.S. and Britain have disagreed with U.N. calls for punitive measures to force change in the republic.

NATO announces naval exercises

MONS, Belgium (R) — NATO Tuesday announced a naval exercise aimed at protecting the flow of shipping from North America to European ports in the Atlantic, channel areas and the Norwegian Sea.

A statement from the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) said forces involved in the exercise, code-named "Ocean Safari 85", would come from the standing Naval Force Atlantic and Channel, and NATO's Airborne Early Warning Force.

Over 160 ships and hundreds of aircraft from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain, Norway, Portugal and the United States will take part in the manoeuvres from Aug. 28 to Sept. 20.

France, which does not belong to the alliance's military structure, would join in the exercise with naval forces participating as part of its normal training relations with Western allies, the statement said.

Taiwan 'could keep army, Capitalism' after unification

LOS ANGELES (R) — Taiwan would be permitted to retain its Capitalist system and its own army under China's plan for reunification of the island with the mainland, a spokesman for Chinese President Li Xianmin has said.

The spokesman, State Councilor Ji Pengfei, said no timetable had been set for reunification but that the Chinese government hoped it would take place as soon as possible by peaceful means.

"So far there has been no response from Taiwan," Mr. Ji told a news conference winding up Mr. Li's eight-day visit to the U.S. mainland, the first by a Chinese head of state.

Mr. Ji called the visit, during which Mr. Li met President Reagan and other senior U.S. officials and completed a nuclear power cooperation agreement, a total success.

"It has achieved the expected objectives," Mr. Ji said through an interpreter.

He said the United States could exercise its influence with Taiwan concerning reunification, "but we hope the U.S. government will not

do anything to interfere with the implementation of our policy."

"Taiwan can practise Capitalism while the mainland continues its Socialist system," Mr. Ji said.

Mr. Ji added: "There may well be two armed forces within one country and I don't think they will be in conflict with each other."

This policy of "one country, two (economic) systems" extended to Hong Kong as well as Taiwan, but there would be no separate army in the British colony when it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, he said.

"Everything in Taiwan will remain the same. Hong Kong will not retain its troops, while Taiwan can keep its armed forces," Mr. Ji said.

Mr. Ji, a 74-year-old former vice premier who now heads China's Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, said basic law was being drafted for Hong Kong.

"The situation in Hong Kong is good and we hope there will be no problems cropping up, so that things can proceed smoothly," he said.

Shuttle reportedly had close brush with forced landing

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — The space shuttle Challenger, one of its main engines sputtering to a standstill, came within 33 seconds of making a forced emergency landing at a U.S. Air Force base in north eastern Spain, a U.S. space agency flight director said.

One of the spaceship's three main engines failed five minutes and 45 seconds after liftoff Monday.

After considering a termination of the mission, officials decided to go ahead with the planned seven-day flight, relying on two remaining engines to boost Challenger into a low orbit.

Aboard Challenger for this trip are seven astronauts, the European-built Spacelab and \$78 million worth of sophisticated astronomical experiments.

Officials said Monday night that

the shuttle would have been forced to land at its "transatlantic abort site" — an air force air strip at Zaragoza, Spain — if the failure had occurred only 33 seconds earlier.

At that time, the other engines would not have had enough thrust to propel the spaceship into a safe, stable orbit.

Under power of its two remaining engines, Challenger was able to move into a circular orbit 270 kilometres above earth, 110 kilometres short of its original target.

In the aftermath of the heart-stopping engine failure — the first ever suffered by a space shuttle in flight — space scientists said the low orbit would hamper the observations of a battery of telescopes housed aboard Spacelab.

"We're looking at a substantial

loss of data because the instruments will have more of the earth's atmosphere to obscure their view," said chief Spacelab scientist Daniel Spicer. "But we're still going to be able to do some great science up there."

Anchored in the cargo bay is a new configuration of Spacelab, an 11 metres long contraption loaded with 10 astronomy experiments sponsored by U.S. and British scientists.

Only hours after liftoff astronauts opened the cargo bay doors and began activating Spacelab's instruments.

During the mission, an array of telescopes and other gadgetry will be used to study the makeup of the sun, probe earth's atmosphere, and search for clues of star-devouring "black holes" believed to be lurking in deep space.

Throughout the flight, ground controllers will be keeping a close, anxious watch on Spacelab's French-built computers. One of the complex machines has already failed, and scientists say another malfunction in either of the remaining two computers could disable most of the mission's scientific projects.

Since Challenger's main engines are designed for use exclusively on its fiery ascent into orbit, the loss of one of them was not expected to affect in-flight manoeuvring or landing. The three engines, each packing about 394,000 pounds of thrust, were manufactured by Rockwell International's Rocketdyne Division.

Challenger is scheduled to land on Aug. 5 at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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USE THE HELP YOU ARE GIVEN

North-South vulnerable. North deals.			
NORTH			
♠ QJ3			
♥ AK7			
♦ Q73			
♣ A765			
WEST			
♠ 54			
♥ 963			
♦ AJ85			
♣ J1042			
SOUTH			
♠ K1098652			
♥ 82			
♦ K1062			
♣ Void			
The bidding:			
N	E	S	W
1NT	2♣	4♠	Pass
Pass	5♠	5♠	Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.			

The bidding and play of the hand are not two separate phases. What you learn during the auction can be of inestimable value in the play. Consider this hand from the 1984 World Team Olympiad in Seattle.

East's two diamond overcalls was a transfer to hearts. When South bounced into four spades, East introduced his second suit as a sacrifice, but South was not going to defend with his hand. His bid of five spades closed the auction.

Note that East's decision to con-

pete at the five-level was correct—South would have an easy time at four spades. However, in revealing his distribution East also pointed the way for declarer to make 11 tricks.

West led the jack of clubs. Declarer played low from dummy and ruffed in hand. He led a spade to the queen and ace, and East returned a club. Declarer won the ace, stuffing a diamond from hand, and ruffed a club. Then he entered dummy with the jack of spades, in the process drawing the last outstanding trump, and ruffed a club to strip that suit. Next came the king-ace of hearts and a heart ruff, to eliminate that suit from the combined holding.

Since East was known to have at least 10 cards in hearts and clubs, he had to be short in diamonds. Based on this knowledge declarer led the king of diamonds. West was caught in a bind. If he did not win the ace, declarer would continue with a diamond to the queen and the hand would be cold. So West rose with the ace.

Declarer's technique in stripping the hand was about to be rewarded. West had no choice but to return a diamond. Declarer simply went with the percentages. He ran it to this ten, and when East did not produce the jack, the contract was in the bag.